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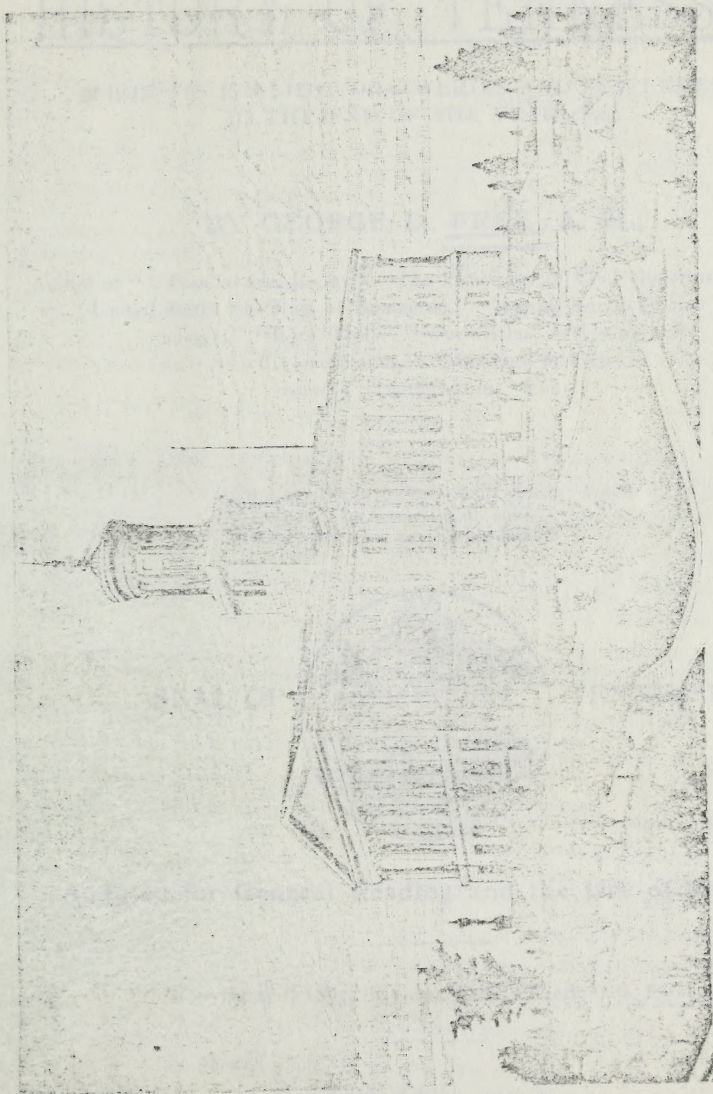


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THE CAPITOL, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

HISTORY OF TENNESSEE

FROM ITS EARLIEST DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS
TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1894.

BY GEORGE D. FREE, A. M.,

Author of "A Popular Geography," "The Principles of Civil Government in the United States and State of Tennessee," "Map of Kentucky and Tennessee," "Rare Gems," "Our Girls," "History and Civil Government," "Marriage and Divorce," "Immigration," Etc.

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
'This is my own, my native land?'"

SEAL OF



TENNESSEE.

Adapted for General Reading and the Use of Schools.

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CHURCH HILL, KY.
Printed for the Author.
1895.

HISTORY OF TENNESSEE

FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS
TO THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY

BY GEORGE B. FREE & H.

THE HISTORY OF TENNESSEE, FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS TO THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY, BY GEORGE B. FREE & H. THE HISTORY OF TENNESSEE, FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS TO THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY, BY GEORGE B. FREE & H.

THE GREAT PLAINS
OF
THE GREAT PLAINS



SEAL OF

TENNESSEE

Adapted for General Reading and the Use of Schools

Published by the State of Tennessee

Printed by the State of Tennessee

1687286

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By G. D. FREE, A. M.

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GEO. D. FREE, CHURCH HILL, KY.

Preface.

The history of Tennessee is fraught with many interesting and bright laurels which should be made familiar to the Tennessee pupils who will in time become the sovereign people of Tennessee. The boys, after attaining manhood, must make her laws, shape her policy, guard her honor, and maintain her high rank among the States of the Union. A knowledge of the legislation and policy of the past is a most important preparation for the wise exercise of this sovereignty. With such a knowledge they will profit by the experience of their fathers, avoiding the mistakes and emulating the wisdom of those who have gone before them. A knowledge of the past history of the State, brilliant with illustrious names and heroic deeds of her gallant sons, will make their hearts thrill with pride and patriotism, and inspire in early youth a firm resolution to sustain the honor, promote the welfare, and add to the fame of Tennessee among her sister States.

In political matters even-handed justice has been invoked upon every question. The author believes that the full presentation of both sides of every question is the surest and most direct route to truth, and that truth is the only basis for a common love of country.

An honest effort has been made to be accurate, clear, and impartial. Every line has been penned with a sincere desire to

magnify the greatness of the whole State by presenting faithfully the wisdom, prowess, and energy of her people.

Historical Readings and Appendix have been added which contain many valuable facts for the consideration of our pupils. The author regards these readings as especially important to the young people whose fathers and grandfathers fought in that war—fought for something they believed to be right. No preference is evinced in the war—fact, cold facts are given.

The author acknowledges many favors rendered by authors and teachers in the preparation of this work, all of which are highly appreciated. In conclusion, this history is submitted to you, my dear pupils and co-workers, with a desire that our noble people, faithful teachers and genial pupils shall never cease to add lustre, patriotism and zeal to the development of this great State.

GEORGE D. FREE.

Contents.

	PAGE.
Chapter 1.—Introduction.....	9
Chapter 2.—DeSoto and His Men.....	16
Chapter 3.—Aborigines of Tennessee.....	21
Chapter 4.—The First Settlements.....	26
Chapter 5.—Tennessee, Part of North Carolina.....	32
Chapter 6.—The State of Franklin.....	39
Chapter 7.—Middle Tennessee.....	46
Chapter 8.—West Tennessee.....	50
Chapter 9.—Early History of Tennessee.....	52
Chapter 10.—Development of the State.....	56
Chapter 11.—The Creek War.....	63
Chapter 12.—The War of 1812-15.....	67
Chapter 13.—An Era of Peace.....	72

Chapter 14.—Institutions Organized.....	79
Chapter 15.—Great Heroes Elevated.....	86
Chapter 16.—The Rise of Parties.....	92
Chapter 17.—The Mexican War.....	97
Chapter 18.—The Feud Strengthens.....	102
Chapter 19.—Just Before the War.....	107
Chapter 20.—The Civil War.....	111
Chapter 21.—The Civil War—Continued.....	116
Chapter 22.—The Civil War—Continued.....	125
Chapter 23.—Reconstruction.....	130
Chapter 24.—Return of Peace.....	134
Chapter 25.—The Democratic Party.....	142
Chapter 26.—Geography of Tennessee.....	153
Chapter 27.—Geology of Tennessee.....	160
Chapter 28.—Civil Government.....	167
Chapter 29.—Chronology of Tennessee, 1796-1895.....	172
Chapter 30.—Historical Readings—The African Slave Trade, Its Origin and Growth.....	185
Chapter 31.—Historical Readings—The Condition of the Ne- gro as a Slave.....	193
Chapter 32.—Historical Readings—Why Tennessee With- drew from the Union.....	198
Chapter 33.—Historical Readings—The Common People and the Aristocracy.....	202
Chapter 34.—Historical Readings—The Common People and the Aristocracy—Continued.....	204
Historical Recreations.....	209
APPENDIX.	
The Formation of Counties.....	211
County Seats.....	213
State Officers from 1790.....	214
Aggregate Population of the State.....	220
Index.....	222
Advertisements.....	224

List of Illustrations.

PAGE.	PAGE.
1. The Capitol of Tennessee..... 2	27. Gov. William B. Campbell..... 103
2. The Great Seal of Tennessee..... 3	28. Southwestern Presbyterian Uni-
3. An Indian Chief..... 14	versity, Nashville..... 100
4. An Indian Warrior..... 21	29. Gov. Andrew Johnson..... 107
5. Battle at Flat Islands..... 31	30. Gov. Isham G. Harris..... 109
6. East View of Science Hall and	31. Diagram of Fort Donelson..... 120
Y. M. C. A. Building..... 33	32. Tennessee Institute for the Blind..... 122
7. James Robertson..... 40	33. Pres. Lincoln, U. S. A..... 123
8. Gov. John Sevier..... 52	34. Pres. Davis, C. S. A..... 124
9. West Tennessee Hospital for the	35. Battle of Lookout Mountain..... 127
Insane..... 54	36. Gov. William G. Brownlow..... 132
10. Gov. Willie Blount..... 58	37. Gov. D. W. C. Senter..... 135
11. Gen. Andrew Jackson..... 64	38. St. Luke's Theological Hall, Uni-
12. Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Knox-	versity of the South, Sewanee..... 136
ville..... 68	39. Gov. John C. Brown..... 137
13. Gov. William Carroll..... 75	40. Gov. James D. Porter..... 138
14. Court House, Clarksville..... 76	41. Gov. Albert S. Marks..... 140
15. Gov. Samuel Houston..... 80	42. Gov. Alvin G. Haden..... 144
16. Gov. William Hall..... 81	43. Gov. William B. Bate..... 145
17. East Tennessee Asylum for the	44. Gov. Robert L. Taylor..... 147
Insane..... 84	45. Gov. J. P. Buchanan..... 149
18. Col. David Crockett..... 89	46. Gov. Peter Turney..... 148
19. Gov. Newton Cannon..... 89	47. Hon. H. Clay Evans..... 149
20. Hon. John Bell..... 90	48. Supt. Frank M. Smith..... 150
21. Hon. Felix Grundy..... 91	49. Main Building, Vanderbilt Uni-
22. Gov. James C. Jones..... 96	versity, Nashville..... 151
23. Gov. Aaron V. Brown..... 97	50. "Old Volunteer"..... 152
24. Pres. James K. Polk..... 98	51. Tennessee Hospital for the In-
25. Gov. Neil S. Brown..... 102	sane, Bolivar..... 159
26. Gov. William Trousdale..... 102	



History of Tennessee.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The religious and political condition of Europe in the fifteenth century was full of unrest and unhappiness. The masses of people were very poor, oppressed and destitute, and the rulers were arrogant and cruel, and the best men and wisest thinkers were on the alert to better the condition of church and state and home.

2. Much attention was devoted to maritime undertakings, hoping that they might bring fame and remuneration to the country that organized and equipped them. It was Spain that equipped Christopher Columbus, who discovered the new world in 1492, and made it known to Europe. At once, all Europe was enthused with an inclination to come hither, and ere long many nations were striving to secure domination in America.

3. Of course, the first white settlers found the same rivers, hills and other natural features of country that now exist, but the country then presented a very different appearance from what it

does now. Everything was just as nature had placed it. The hand of man had not disturbed nature's order. There were no roads, no cities or towns, and not many fields.

4. The natural features of the country were such as to offer many inducements to tillers of the ground. The soil was very prolific and capable of producing large crops with little labor. The ground, in many localities, was carpeted with the finest grasses which would sustain great herds of cattle. The forests abounded in various kinds of fine timber.

5. On his arrival, Columbus found a people whom he called Indians. They were savages, who lived by hunting, fishing and agriculture. Their farming, however, was of the rudest kind. For weapons, they used bows and arrows and heavy clubs. The males did the hunting, fighting and scalping; the females did the work. There were many tribes of Indians, and they were frequently at war with each other.

6. They believed their spirits after death would return to the happy hunting ground of their fathers, where all would be peace and tranquillity. They deposited with each dead warrior his favorite weapon, in the vague hope of its ultimate utility.

7. Nothing is known of the origin of the American Indians. Their language appears to be unlike that of any other race. Their civilization, customs and manners varied widely. Those of the northern part of the country were much more barbarous than those of the southwest. The four chief families east of the Mississippi were Algonquins, Iroquois, Mobilians, and the Natchez.

8. Formerly, historians supposed there was a race that lived here before the Indians who built the mounds, but now it is believed on good authority that the Indians erected these earth-works. They are fortifications, burial mounds, inclosures of villages, and ridges of earth, shaped like serpents and animals, etc. They are numerous in the Mississippi Valley.

9. For a long while after the discovery of the new world, the

whole southern part of it was considered as one country. England, France and Spain claimed it on grounds of nearly equal right. At first, the English named it Virginia, but afterwards called that part which comprises North and South Carolina, Carolina. The French named it New France after their own country; the Spanish named it Florida.

10. This whole section was claimed by the English because John and Sebastian Cabot, whom King Henry VII. of England had employed, visited it in 1497. The French claimed it because Verrazani visited the northern part of it in 1523, while in the service of the French king, Francis I. The Spanish claimed it because Ponce de Leon, a Spanish explorer, visited Florida in 1512.

11. These nations contended bitterly for a while for the possession of this country, but at last the English became the masters of nearly all of it. The struggle between France and Spain is noted for bloody butchery rather than for warfare. The Spanish settled in what is now Florida, and made several attempts to drive out the English, but failed.

12. The country was not divided into States then as it is now, but presented an expanse of unexplored territory which all nations desired to penetrate in pursuit of wealth. The prestige and domination of foreigners in different localities frequently fluctuated and finally waned until there is not an acre of land in the United States owned by a foreign nation. This is a great tribute to the perseverance and prowess of our people. The original, feeble colonies of liberty-seeking immigrants, under the benign influence of Heaven, have grown into the mightiest nation in the world, rightly deserving the title, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

13. The Indians are, like all other rude and untutored races or tribes of people who have lapsed into the lower stages of barbarism, the creatures of passion and appetite; yet none of the barbarous races, red, white, or black, have a more marked and

individual character, showing the possession of latent faculties of mind of a high order, of resolute will, and of rare qualities of physical action and endurance.

14. Gallantry among young braves, and coquetry on the part of the maidens, are not wanting in the social relations, however quietly born and expression may be given to these. In the wild, rude dances, heads are often bent close together as opposite lines meet, and soft whispers, covert glances, and gentle taps on the cheek are frequent indications that Indians are sensible to the charms of love signals, which are but human traits after all. But the courtship differs from that of the whites. With them, all the coyness, reserve, and pretty delays are confined to the male sex. The young squaws are bold, forward, and by no means delicate in urging their devotions, and a handsome or bright young brave is often trapped in the toils of these female charmers.

15. It was the custom among Indians to invite every visitor to eat as soon as he entered the wigwam. The host was much offended if the visitor refused to eat: while the guest was insulted if the food was not set before him, even though he might have partaken of a meal an hour before. This custom suited the Indian habits and digestion very well, but to the white man it imposed an etiquette which often brought much pain and annoyance for him to comply with.

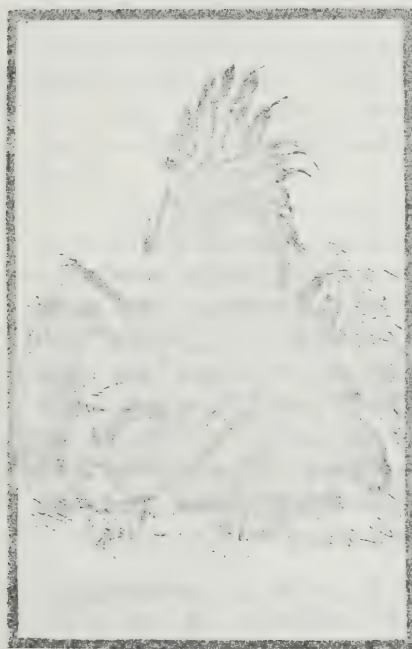
16. Depending upon hunting and trapping for wild meat, as the Indian did, there was usually a feast or a famine within. Sometimes the meat of game was all the food he had, and as long as this lasted the feast went on: the supply exhausted, there was a famine for days. The settled tribes raised corn and vegetables, but these lasted only for a part of the year. During the winter and early spring months the improvident savage lived as best he could, mainly upon the wild meat of the woods. Only necessity drove the vagrant glutton from his wigwam, with his bow and arrow, to supply the needs of hunger. When

the squaws tilled the fields and gardens with their primitive wooden implements, in the harvest season, there was plenty to eat; but when the reliance was on the indolent bucks, there was often fast, and sometimes famine.

17. The devices adopted by the savages to allure and betray an enemy were often curious and wonderful. They would sometimes deceive by imitating the hoot of the owl, the human-like wail of the catamount, or the bark of the wolf, at night; or the call of the turkey, the bleat of the fawn, or the bark of the dog, by day, and thus deceive the unsuspecting. Instances were known where they cut off the feet of buffalo and elk at the ankle joint, and, fastening these hoofs to their own feet, would make tracks through the frequented forest, and near salt springs, and then place themselves in ambuscade, when they were conscious of an enemy in the vicinity. The braves of an opposing tribe, falling upon these tracks of buffalo and elk, were almost sure to follow them and fall into the ambuscade. On one occasion, a small party of Catawbias thus ambuscaded a more powerful body of Shawanees, but feeling unable to give them final battle, they placed in the path of retreat a number of slender reeds, sharpened at the end and dipped in rattlesnake poison. The Shawanees, in pursuit, were wounded by these concealed weapons, and fell by the wayside. The Catawbias turned upon and overpowered them.

18. When not upon the war-path the warriors are shiftless and indolent. Nothing arouses them but necessity or excitement. In the season when roasting-ears and vegetables are made plenty by the labor and industry of the squaws, the men lounge at home utterly inactive, except in their sports. Then they dance with fantastic motion, play at foot-ball, or gamble with dice, feasting in the meantime on the fruits of the field until all are consumed. The squaws are able to pack immense burdens upon their shoulders, and to bear incredible hardships. The men are remarkable for their long endurance and swiftness of

foot, and for their stoic forbearance under suffering and hardship.



AN INDIAN CHILD.

19. The savages are not very strict with their children. Bodily punishment is rare, and looked upon as degrading. Ducking in cold water is the more common punishment; hence the children are much better behaved in winter than in summer. Instead of a cradle for the infant, a board, shaven thin, is prepared. On this the infant is placed, with its back to the board at a proper distance. Near the lower end is a projecting piece of wood. This is covered with the softest moss, and the heels of the infant rest upon it. Over the head of the child there is a hoop, projecting four or five inches from its face. Two holes are bored on either side of the upper end of the board, for the passage of the deer skin strap. This rests on the forehead of the mother. The child is now bandaged to the board, from the feet to the shoulders, with the arms and hands to the sides. With this contrivance she carries it on her shoulders, leans it against a tree, or lays it upon the ground. When of sufficient age the board is removed, and the child taught to cling to its mother's shoulders, and otherwise to help itself.

20. The Indians are very superstitious; yet their religion is more nearly a simple deism than that of most savage nations. One great spirit is uniformly worshiped among them, though

different tribes give him different names. On the prairies of the West, he was termed Wahcondah, or Master of Life; by the tribes on the Lakes, he was called Manitou, or the Spirit; and by the Miami tribes he was known by the title, Owanceeyo, or The Possessor of all Things. They believe in a future state, in which they shall be introduced to ample hunting grounds, and where their passion for hunting and sporting shall be indulged without limit.

21. The Indians are immoderately fond of whiskey. But they prepare for a drunken debauch, in which the whole tribe joins, with more system and care than the whites. They put out of reach their tomahawks, knives, and dangerous weapons, and they appoint a few warriors to keep sober and preserve order. Both sexes then drink to excess, and soon plunge into the wildest orgies of intoxication. The Indians paint in black and red for the war dance: in green and white for the peace dance: in black for dances over the dead, and in various other colors for the green-corn dance, the Wabana, in honor of the devil and others. In war dances, they repeat their deeds of cruelty.

QUESTIONS.—1. What of Europe in the fifteenth century? What was the condition of the masses? 2. To what was much attention given? Why? What did Spain do? Who was Columbus? What did Europe do? 3. How did the colonists find the country? What of roads, cities and fields? 4. What did the country offer to tillers of the ground? Why? With what was the ground covered? In what did the forests abound? 5. Whom did Columbus find? What did the males do? Females? 6. What did the Indians believe would become of them after death? 7. What is known of their origin? Language? Customs? What tribes are mentioned? 8. What of a previous race? Discuss the mounds. 9. What of the new world and foreign nations? 10. Why did foreign nations claim it? Name the explorers. 11. Tell of the results of the conquests. Locate the different nationalities. 12. What of divisions? Power? Prowess? Liberty? Bound each country that sent explorers. Give capital. 13. Outline the nature and customs of the Indians.

14. What can you say of their gallantry and courtship? 15. How did the Indians treat their visitors? 16. What is said of feast or famine? 17. What cunning devices and strategy did they adopt? 18. What is said of their indolence and sporting? 19. Describe how they treated their children. 20. What was their religion? 21. Describe their dances and debauchery.

CHAPTER II.

DE SOTO AND HIS MEN.

1. In 1538, Hernando De Soto, a Spanish soldier who had been with Pizarro in his Conquest of Peru, received from the Court of Spain a commission authorizing him to invade Florida, a Spanish possession in the New World. The name Florida had been given to a vast and almost unexplored region in the southeastern portion of North America by Juan Ponce de Leon, an enthusiastic discoverer likewise in the service of Spain. He landed on the beautiful peninsula, near the spot where St. Augustine, Florida, stands, in 1512, and commenced his famous search through the interior for the fountain of Eternal Youth. His invasion of the country was resented by the Indians, who surprised him while encamped in a swamp, killed many of his men, and routed the rest. De Leon, himself mortally wounded, was carried to Cuba by a few faithful soldiers, where he died in 1521.

2. De Soto's force consisted of nine hundred and fifty men. With these he landed at Tampa Bay in May, 1539, much to the astonishment of the natives, who flocked to the shore to witness the disembarkation. The mail-clad knights, the cross-bow men, and the ponderous artillery excited their deepest wonder and reverence, and De Soto found very little difficulty in persuading them that he and his men were Children of the Sun, and as such entitled to their worship.

3. Turning first northward, and then westward, De Soto trav-

eled through Georgia, and entered Alabama. Where Mobile stands, a battle between the Spaniards and Indians was fought, the latter having by this time discovered the true character of the invaders. The Spaniards were victorious, but suffered intensely, leaving many killed and wounded on the field. After fighting another battle on the banks of the Black Warrior, De Soto left the limits of the present State of Alabama, and entered what is now Mississippi, probably at the place where Columbus stands. The country was very densely populated with Indians, who were much more friendly and hospitable toward De Soto than those nearer the seacoast had been.

4. De Soto passed the greater part of the winter of 1540 with the Chickasaws, a friendly, though brave and warlike, tribe. On making preparations for departure in the spring of 1541, he requited their hospitality by demanding of their chief a large number of men to transport his baggage and stores. Indignant at this proof of the ingratitude of the Spaniards, the Chickasaws made a furious night-attack upon De Soto's camp, surprising the troops with a shower of blazing arrows, by which their quarters were soon enveloped in flames. Recovering quickly from their surprise at this sudden attack, the Spaniards, with De Soto at their head, fought their way out of the burning camp, though forced to leave their baggage and a large number of hogs and horses to perish in the flames. Some of their bravest men had fallen in this conflict. The Indian loss was very great.

5. De Soto never recovered from this attack of the Indians. His force was greatly reduced in number, his supplies were cut off, and his followers greatly discouraged by the combined attacks of sickness and the natives. His next course was in a northwesterly direction. In May, 1541, the discovery which has immortalized his name was made. Standing on the Chickasaw Bluff, where the city of Memphis, Tennessee, stands, he beheld the waters of the Mississippi River rolling below in solitary grandeur to the sea.

6. De Soto died May 21, 1542, in an encampment on the banks of the river he had discovered. To prevent his body falling into the hands of the Indians, his men carried it at night to the middle of the river, and loading it with stones, deposited it beneath the waters. Only a few of De Soto's band survived to reach Cuba. Their great leader gone, they quarreled among themselves, broke up into small bands, and most of them perished by sickness or by the attacks of the Indians.

7. The silence that brooded over the Mississippi River, so far as Europeans were concerned, was unbroken from the date of De Soto's death in 1542 until 1673, when Joliette and Marquette, two devoted missionaries, descended the river from the mouth of the Wisconsin to the mouth of the Arkansas. Five years afterward, La Salle, who like Joliette and Marquette was a native of France, projected his voyage down the great inland stream. Before making this voyage, he was compelled to return to France for official authority. On his return to America he was accompanied by the Chevalier Tonti, and the two, accompanied from Canada by Father Zenobia, a devout Jesuit, made the perilous descent to the mouth of the Mississippi.

8. La Salle found that the Indian tribes along the banks of the Lower Mississippi were all sun worshipers. He was greatly interested in their evangelization, and Father Zenobia labored zealously to convert them to the religion of the Cross. After visiting the mouth of the Mississippi, both La Salle and the good priest returned to France to report the results of the expedition. De Tonti remained in America, having been placed in command of Fort St. Louis, an important French post on the Illinois.

9. La Salle returned to America in 1685 for the purpose of establishing a colony on the Mississippi. The undertaking terminated very disastrously. His vessels were wrecked, most of his colonists and a number of his crew were lost, and he himself was treacherously murdered by some of his companions while

trying to cut a path through the vast wilderness that lay between the mouth of the Mississippi and Fort St. Louis.

10. In 1699 the attempt to plant a French colony near the mouth of the Mississippi was successfully made by Iberville, a gallant soldier who had distinguished himself in the wars between France and Great Britain. With several vessels placed under his command by the Government of France, Iberville, after a long voyage across the Atlantic, anchored on February 1, 1699, in the harbor of Ship Island. Accompanied by a strong force, Iberville left his ships and proceeded to explore the surrounding country in the hope of finding a suitable place for a settlement. With two of their ships' boats and some canoes obtained from the Indians, they entered the Mississippi River March 2, 1699. The Indians living along its banks received them kindly, exhibiting presents given them by La Salle and De Tonti.

11. La Salle, Marquette, Talon and Montcalm had an idea that the country could be easily subjugated by establishing trading posts on the Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers and gradually extending these posts to the tributaries of these and other rivers, thereby increasing the French prestige and sway to the Pacific Ocean. Subsequently, trading posts were placed on the Ohio and the Mississippi. Bribery, artifice, cunning and cruelty were the instruments for the accomplishment of their heinous undertaking to secure power, prestige and possessions in America.

12. Tradition, founded upon ingenious supposition and a superficial resemblance of topographical features, says that De Soto, on his wonderful march of discovery and conquest, which is the brightest and saddest feature in American colonization, entered the eastern part of the then unknown Tennessee, and turning westward across the country, continued his journey until he reached the Mississippi at a village which the Indians called *Chisca*, which occupied the present seat of Memphis.

13. De Soto crossed a tedious range of mountains, passed through regions of country rich in harvests and thickly settled

by Indians, full of valleys, brooks, rivers and forests. Many days marching led him through the provinces of Indians who inhabited this country, until he reached the "Father of Waters." Repeated efforts have been made to prove the exact journey, but with futile results. History says little about it, imagination does the rest.

14. It is not deemed necessary to pursue this chieftain further; his object was conquest and colonization; in both he failed. The generous mind sympathizes in his reverses of fortune, and after watching his fruitless expeditions on the banks of the Mississippi in the wild and boundless solitude of contiguous territory, we see he at last returns to die in the secluded forest upon the shore of this great river, Mississippi.

15. De Soto's death and the enormous expenditure of 100,000 ducats necessary to equip this expedition, the failure to find gold or to achieve any of the objects of the undertaking, discouraged the Europeans, and it was not till 1673 that another effort from Europe to explore the present Tennessee, was made.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who was Hernando De Soto? De Leon? 2. How many men did De Soto have? How did the natives view him? 3. Describe his journey through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. 4. With what Indians did he winter? What did he demand? Describe the conflict. 5. What effect did this have on him? What did he discover in May, 1541? 6. De Soto died when? Where? What did his men do? 7. What occurred in 1673? Who were Joliette and Marquette? What was their object? 8. What did La Salle find? In what was he interested? 9. Why did La Salle return in 1685? How did the undertaking end? 10. What did Iberville do? How did the Indians receive him? 11. What did the French think? Do? 12. What does tradition say of De Soto's journey? 13. Describe this journey. Whom did he find? 14. Did De Soto succeed? He died where? 15. What was the effect of this futile effort?

CHAPTER III.

ABORIGINES OF TENNESSEE.

1. In the early days when nomadic, marauding parties took perennial pleasure in tantalizing the ignorant Indians about their possessions, it was a difficult matter to secure and maintain their friendship. From time immemorial the Indians had held undisputed ownership and control of the lands which they occupied, and which gave them contentment.

2. With a vague unrest and a jealous eye, they viewed with dread, disgust and alarm the incursions and approaches of the white man, apprehending that these forays would terminate in the Europeans possessing this country. The Indians did what they could to retain their hunting grounds, the title of which, through the untiring energy and shrewd diplomacy of William Pitt, slipped from them, and the sovereignty of the region east of the Mississippi was given to King George III. of England.

3. The treaty of Paris in 1763, which the servility of a minister had negotiated for the stupidity of a master, brought rich gains to the territory of England, and King George in 1763 issued a proclamation prohibiting the granting of lands to any one in the region west of the mountains, and beyond the sources of those streams which flowed into the Atlantic, no private person was permitted to buy from the Indians.

4. As early as 1748, Dr. Thomas Walker with a party had penetrated the interior of Tennessee and named the Cumberland Mountains, the River, and the Gap, in honor of the royal duke of England. A party of nineteen, about 1761, named Walker's Creek and Walker's Ridge in honor of their leader. In 1764, Daniel Boone and Samuel Calloway attempted to explore the

country: previously Boone's solitary figure and unerring rifle had been with exploring parties often.

5. At the time of its first explorations, Tennessee was a vast and almost unoccupied wilderness, a solitude over which an Indian hunter seldom roamed, and to which no tribe had a distinct claim. On account of its mild climate, rich pasturage and varied ranges of mountains, Tennessee had become an extensive park, of which the Indians and the beasts of the forest held undisputed possession. At last, the value of the country began to be appreciated as a hunting ground, and as affording immunity from the molestations of the white man.

6. The Shawnees, according to early French explorers and geographers, occupied the banks of the Lower Cumberland. Numerous villages abounded at times, but as the Indians wandered from place to place their villages were not large. Gen. Robertson learned from the Indians, that in 1665 the Shawnees occupied the country from the Tennessee River to where Nashville is, and north of the Cumberland; and that about 1700, they left this country and went north.

7. About the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Chickasaws became the allies of the Cherokees for the expulsion of the Shawnees from the Cumberland Valley, which was gradually effected. In 1714, when Mr. Charleville opened a store where Nashville now is, he occupied a fort of the Shawnees as his dwelling. Having been so harrassed by the enemy, they decided to evacuate the territory, which they soon after did. Hearing of the Shawnees' intention to leave the Cumberland Valley country, the Chickasaws resolved to strike an effectual blow against them and secure possession of the Shawnees' store. The attack was successful. Many Shawnees perished.

8. Since the hostilities of these tribes were closed by no formal treaties, they continued depredations when an opportunity was available. At length, fearing each other, all these tribes forsook the territory, and it remained unoccupied for sixty years. When

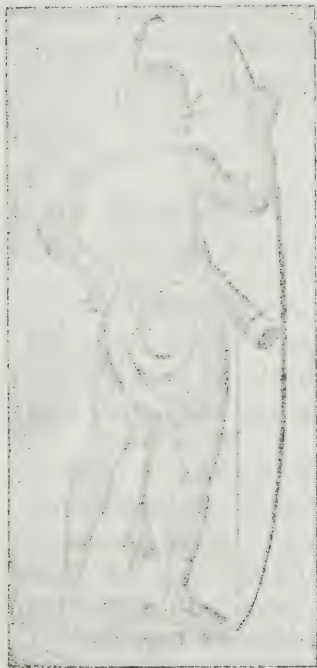
the whites began to settle it, they found the whole country west of the Cumberland Mountains uninhabited and abounding in many of the wild beasts of the forest. Occasionally, a few wandering Shawnees would return, and being so familiar with the country, were able to do much mischief to the white settlers.

9. The Chickasaws inhabited the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Choctaw boundary: their villages and settlements were generally south of the 35th degree, north latitude, but they claimed all the territory within the present States of Kentucky and Tennessee which lies between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, and very much north of the former. The territory contained no permanent settlements: it was used only for hunting grounds.

10. These Indians were war-like, valiant, dextrous and brave. They exercised an unwonted influence over the Natches, Choctaws and other tribes. Usually, they were the friends and allies of the Anglo-Americans: their brave but peaceable warriors were often instrumental in preventing hostilities between other tribes. So close is the affinity between the Chickasaws and Choctaws, in their physical appearances, languages, customs, traditions, and laws, that they appear to have had a common origin.

11. The Uchees once occupied the country near the mouth of the Hiwassee: in a battle with the Cherokees their warriors were exterminated: little else is known of them. The Creeks, once a powerful tribe, lived at times on the southern boundary of the State, but never settled permanently in it. Tradition says the Cherokees confederated with the Chickasaws for the expulsion of the Shawnees. The Cherokees had become quarrelsome, arrogant and incautious over their success and victory in war. It is said that every Indian tribe has a house or town of refuge which is a sure asylum to protect a man-slayer, or the unfortunate captive, if he can once enter it. Chota, five miles from Fort Loudon, was the city of refuge for the Cherokees. The Indians never forgot a cruelty inflicted upon them by a foe: they would

go any distance, through pathless woods, over mountains and deep swamps, for revenge. They designated the mountains and streams by names remarkable for euphony and beauty.



AN INDIAN WARRIOR.

12. Oconostota was a leader of the Cherokees; he was fearless, blood-thirsty and relentless, stealthy of foot, quick of stroke, and sharp of fangs. In an eloquent speech he predicted the fate of his race, in these beautiful words: "This is but the beginning. Whole nations have passed away, and there remains not a stone to mark the place where rest the bones of our ancesors. They have melted like the snow before the rays of the sun, and their names are unrecorded, save in the deeds and the characters of those who have brought destruction upon them."

13. "The invader has crossed the great sea in ships; he has not been stayed by broad rivers, and now he has penetrated the wilderness and overcome the ruggedness of the mountains. Neither will he stop

here. He will force the Indian steadily before him across the Mississippi ever towards the west, to find a shelter and a refuge in the seclusion of solitude, but even here he will come at last; and there being no place remaining where the Indian may dwell in the habitation of his people, he will proclaim the extinction of the race, till the red man be no longer a roamer of the forests and a pursuer of wild game."

14. When Daniel Boone and Col. Richard Henderson and others had the Indians collected at Sycamore Shoals to buy their

lands between the Kentucky and the Cumberland Rivers, this speech was delivered in words full of imaginative glow and pathetic eloquence, showing the gradual encroachment of the whites, impelled by an insatiable desire for land and a yielding of those who had once possessed the American continent. The hated race was doomed by civilization, that emptying personification of the march of the world to a higher destiny. This great orator signed the treaty against which he made this vigorous protest.

15. The treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1768, was made between the Six Nations who lived upon the northern lakes and the king of England. In this, the Indians ceded to the king a region of country north and east of the Tennessee River, which included the most of East Tennessee. The representatives of seventeen tribes signed this treaty, thereby forever transferring the title from them, but other tribes contended that the Six Nations had not an exclusive claim to these lands, but that they were the common hunting grounds of the Cherokees and Chickasaws. Reluctantly the Indians witnessed these lands settled by the whites; long and relentless wars were kept up by the Indians, until they were repulsed by John Sevier and James Robertson.

16. The Cherokees inhabited the mountains of the east, extending into Kentucky and Georgia. The Creeks lived just below Chattanooga. The Chickasaws lived in West Tennessee near where Memphis is. The Uchees inhabited the country around the site of the present Nashville. They had The Great Trace, a road which they traveled in coming into Tennessee. It ran through East Tennessee and connected the South-West and the North. They also had the Great Natchez Trace, which ran from Nashville to Natchez.

Questions.—1. Why was it difficult to keep Indian friendship? Why were they happy? 2. What did they foresee? Did it please them? 3. When was the Treaty of Paris? What was it? 4. What did King George do? Why? 4. What did Walker

and his party do? When? 5. Give the substance of this section. 6. Locate the Shawnees' territory. What did Gen. Robertson learn? 7. Between whom and for what purpose was this conspiracy? Result? 8. Why did the Indians abandon this territory? Eventually, the Shawnees did what? 9. Locate the Choctaw territory. What did they claim? 10. Enumerate their characteristics. 11. Where did the Uchees live? What became of them? What of the Creeks? What of the confederation? Refuge? 12. Who was Oconostota? 13. Give the substance of his speech. 14. Why were they assembled at Sycamore Shoals? Did the chief sign the treaty? 15. Between whom was this treaty made? What did the Indians cede? What of war? 16. Where did the various tribes live? What of their Traces?

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

1. In 1756, a treaty was made with the Cherokees for permission to establish forts on their lands in this State. It was negotiated by Governor Dobbs, of North Carolina. The first fort in East Tennessee was Fort Loudon, built in 1757, under General Andrew Lewis, by the English, at the junction of the Tellico and Little Tennessee Rivers. In 1758, Colonel Byrd built Fort Chissel, on New River, and Fort Long Island, on Holston River. Stephen Holston, of Virginia, came to this State and named the Holston after himself. In 1760, the garrison at Fort Loudon was massacred by the Indians.

2. Daniel Boone, the pioneer for the whites, who was, in 1760, in Walker's party, left this inscription on a beech on Boone's Creek, near Jonesboro: "D. Boon cilled A BAR on tree in The year 1760." Nashville was visited this year by Timothy De-mombreun. Colonel Grant burnt, in 1761, the Indian town of Etchese. The Anglo-Americans made their first permanent settlement, in 1761, on the Watauga.

3. It will be necessary to state briefly the perils of the pioneers, their hearty sacrifices for the general good, their character, their conduct and courage in war, their uniform devotion to the honor and greatness of the country, their rapid advancement in the arts of peace, in population, in political influence; and the impress of their wisdom, valor and patriotism was so stamped upon their acts as to command the admiration of every Tennessean.

4. The history of this State has no distinctive individuality until the erection, in 1769, of William Bean's cabin, near the junction of the Watauga and Boone's Creek, in what is now East Tennessee, but was then in the western part of North Carolina. William Bean's son, Russell, was the first white child born in Tennessee. Bean's Station was named after him. The congested condition of business in the primitive colonies expanded the hopes of the settlers and infused an inclination to emigrate west of the mountains. When liberty and happiness can be obtained, the Americans have always been irrepres-sible.

5. Indian warfare in the neighborhood of the Watauga had nearly exterminated the once powerful Indian race. The Shawnees existed only in small, wandering detachments, the most of whom were hidden away in the lofty Cumberland Mountains. The Creeks of the Cumberland region, almost to a man, had been massacred by the Cherokees. They, emboldened by repeated successes, invaded the Chickasaw country, and had been repulsed with great slaughter. Far away were the Chickasaws, but they were kindly disposed to the infant settlement.

6. This was an opportune time for the waves of immigration to deposit the germs of a new social power. The Watauga Association being organized at a time peculiarly fortunate for it, little was to be feared except from the roving Indians until the Cherokees had recuperated sufficiently to make war upon the new colony, who knew that the foundation of a new community

in those wilds meant hardship and danger. The Watauga Association was composed of three settlements, of which Watauga was the nucleus. The other two were Carter's Valley settlement, from Wolf's Hill, Virginia, which was in and around the present site of Rogersville; and the settlement of Jacob Brown on the Nolichucky River, of which, for a time, Brown's store was the center.

7. In North Carolina many of these emigrants saw their property extorted from them in illegal and exorbitant fees; oppressive taxes were exacted by the sheriffs, and the manner of collecting them was arbitrary and tyrannical. The people had long petitioned and remonstrated against it, but the officers remained unpunished. When the British announced their intention to quarter troops in America, and to have them supported by the colonists, it led to much clamor and an inclination to go West.

8. On account of the comparatively unproductive hills and valleys in the old States, and the absence of courts in South Carolina, the inhabitants of the interior were prone to punish offenders in a summary way. In the meantime, Watauga was receiving constant additions from North and South Carolina, the result of which was increase of population and expansion of the settlement beyond the mountain.

9. A company of adventurers was formed, June 2, 1769, for the purpose of hunting and exploring what is now Middle Tennessee. Robert Crockett was killed near the source of the Roaring River, and after hunting eight or nine months, the rest of the party returned home in April, 1770. After their arrival, about forty formed a party, led by Colonel James Knox, who explored the Lower Cumberland, and being absent so long, they secured after their return the appellation, "Long Hunters." May the time never come when the self-sacrificing toil and daring hardihood of these pioneers shall be forgotten or undervalued. The misgoverned province of North Carolina continued to furnish emigrants to Watauga. The poor came for independence,

the aspiring to attain respectability. Here they had exemption from the supercilious annoyances of those who claimed pre-eminence over them. In 1771, Jacob Brown opened a store on the Nolichucky River, at Fort Gillespie. A station was established on Station Camp Creek, Sumner county.

10. The Watauga Association elected a committee of thirteen as a kind of general body for legislative purposes. The executive and judicial power were vested in five commissioners elected by the thirteen from their own body. Articles were signed, the signers pledging themselves to abide the decision of those in authority. The members of the Nolichucky settlement did not sign the articles of the Association at first, but the Watauga people forced them to take the oath of "fidelity to the common cause." This ended Toryism there.

11. At this juncture, the relation between the colonies and England was very critical. It had been for a long while full of friction and excitement. The English parliament claimed the right to tax the colonies; the latter, having no representation therein, protested bitterly, refused to pay the tax, and organized for resistance. The difference could not be adjusted, and finally it culminated in a long war, beginning at Lexington, Mass., April 19, 1775. George Washington was elected, in May, commander-in-chief of the American army, and the Revolution began, which lasted seven years, and resulted in an overthrow of the British rule in the United States.

12. Our mother State strongly espoused the freedom of the colonies. In 1775, Mecklenburg county passed famous resolutions which embodied the principles and phrases of the Declaration of Independence. The Watauga people were in full sympathy with the American cause and always helped it when possible. They named their settlement Washington District, and in open committee acknowledged themselves indebted to the United Colonies for their full proportion of the Continental expenses. In 1776, their population was about six hundred.

13. The uncertain location of the boundary lines between Virginia and North Carolina gave the settlers much uneasiness and inconvenience. It was discovered in 1772 that the settlements were in North Carolina, and in territory which the Indians had never ceded. Watauga at once secured a ten years' lease from the Cherokees. A treaty was made for this purpose and the Indians were invited to participate in the festivities. Ruffians present from Wolf's Hill settlement slew an Indian, and the rest retired for vengeance. A bloody war was imminent, but James Robertson interceded and pleaded with their chiefs for peace, made excuses for the unfortunate occurrence, and thus temporarily averted war. These primitive people as early as 1772 organized congregations and built two churches, where the Rev. Charles Cummings regularly preached.

14. The British emissaries during the Revolution incited the Indians to deeds of barbarity too atrocious to chronicle. Those who adhered to the American cause jeopardized their lives, but they felt that a mighty principle was involved in their action. In 1776, a dangerous invasion was led by two Indians, Dragging Canoe and Old Abraham. An Indian squaw, Nancy Ward, exposed the conspiracy and warned the settlers to be ready. They destroyed the weak forts and gathered together in Forts Heaton and Watauga. The troops in Fort Heaton marched out and met a division of the Indians under Dragging Canoe, and after a hard fight at Island Flats, completely repulsed them. The Indians under Old Abraham attacked Fort Watauga. James Robertson, commanding, assisted by John Sevier, met them. There were only forty whites against three hundred Indians. The fight was stubborn, and the firm, unflinching courage of the whites gained the victory, and forced the Indians to retreat.

15. In April, 1777, an act was passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, for the encouragement of the militia and volunteers in prosecuting the war against that part of the Cherokees



BATTLE AT ISLAND FLATS.

who still persisted in hostilities. At the same session an act was passed for the establishment of Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and also for appointing and commissioning Justices of the Peace and Sheriffs for the several courts in the District of Washington, in this State.

16. No frontier community had ever been better governed than the Watauga settlement. In war and in peace, without legislators or judicial tribunals, except those adopted and provided by themselves, the settlers had lived in uninterrupted harmony—acting justly to all, offering violence and injury to none. But the primitive simplicity of patriarchal life, as exhibited by a small settlement in a secluded wilderness, uncontaminated by contact with the artificial society of older communities, was forced to yield to the stern commands of progress and improvement. The hunter and pastoral stages of society were to be merged into the agricultural and commercial, the civil and political. Hereafter, Watauga, happy, independent, free and

self-reliant, the cradle of the Great West, is merged into and becomes a part of North Carolina.

QUESTIONS.—1. What did Governor Dobbs do in 1756? What was the first fort in East Tennessee? 2. What is said of Daniel Boone? By whom and when was Nashville visited? 3. Why is it necessary to give characteristics of our ancestors? 4. Name the beginning of the State's history. 5. What of Indian warfare? Name tribes. 6. What of the Watauga Association? 7. In North Carolina what had been the condition of affairs? 8. Why was Watauga a favorable location? 9. When and why was this company formed? Under whom was the Lower Cumberland explored? 10. How was the Watauga Association's legislative government elected? 11. Why did the colonists resist British taxation? Result? First battle? Commander? 12. What part did North Carolina take for liberty? 13. What gave the settlers uneasiness? What did Watauga do? What of preaching? 14. The British emissaries did what? Why? What occurred in 1776? Describe it. 15. North Carolina enacted what laws in 1777? 16. What is said of the government of the Watauga settlement? What became of it?

CHAPTER V.

TENNESSEE, PART OF NORTH CAROLINA.

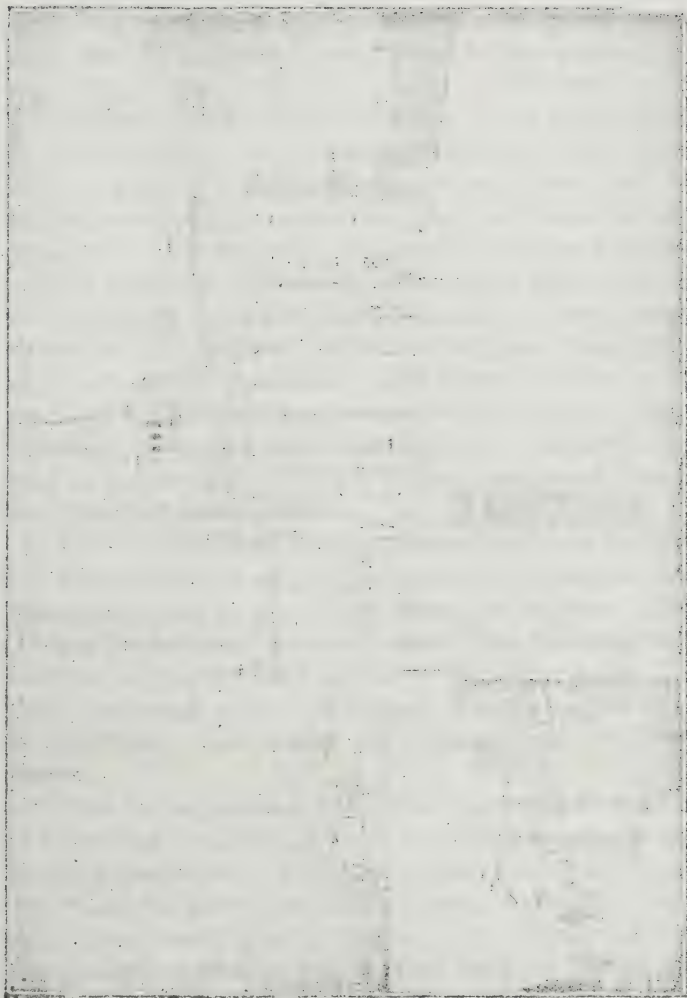
1. The General Assembly of North Carolina in November, 1777, formed Washington District into a county of the same name, assigning to it the boundaries of the whole or the present great State of Tennessee. By an act passed at the same session, establishing Entry Takers' offices in the several counties, lands which had accrued or should accrue to the State by treaty or conquest, were subject to entry.

2. At the same session of the Assembly, provision was made for opening a land office in Washington county, at the rate of forty shillings per hundred acres, with the liberal permission to

each head of a family to take up six hundred and forty acres himself, one hundred acres for his wife, and the same quantity for each of his children. The law provided that the Watauga settlers should not be obliged to pay for their occupancies until January, 1779, and then, for any surplus entered above the quantity before mentioned, the purchaser was required to pay five pounds per hundred acres.

3. The facility for taking up the choice lands of the country, induced great numbers of persons, principally those without means, to emigrate to the frontier. A poor man, with seldom more than a single pack-horse on which the wife and infant were carried, with a few clothes and bed-quilts, a skillet and a small sack of meal, was often seen wending his way along the narrow mountain trace, with a rifle upon his shoulder—the elder sons carrying an axe, a hoe, sometimes an auger and a saw, and the older daughters leading or carrying the smaller children. Without a dollar in his pocket when he arrived at the distant frontier, the emigrant became at once a large land-holder. Such men laid the foundation of society and government in Tennessee. They brought no wealth with them—but had what was far better, industrious and frugal habits, hardihood and enterprise, fearlessness and self-reliance. With such elements in the character of its pioneers, any community will soon subdue the wilderness to the purposes of agriculture.

4. Hitherto emigrants had reached the new settlements upon pack-horses and along the old trading paths or narrow traces that had first been blazed by hunters. No wagon road had been opened across the mountains of North Carolina to the West. The Legislature of this year 1779, appointed commissioners to lay off and mark a road from the court house of Washington county into the county of Burke. After that road was opened, emigrants of larger property began to reach the country, and some of the settlements assumed the appearance of greater comfort and thrift.



EAST VIEW OF SCIENCE HALL AND VIEW OF N. M. C. A. BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

5. Under the provisions of an act passed for encouraging the militia and volunteers to prosecute the war against the Indians, the militia of Washington county was, for the greater part of this year, in the service of the State. This enabled every able-bodied man between eighteen and fifty years of age to secure the lands he wished to own. It had the further effect of keeping the frontier well guarded. Companies of rangers were kept upon the most exposed points to scour the woods and cane-brakes, and to pursue and disperse small parties of ill-disposed Indians who, hovering about the settlements, occasionally killed and plundered the inhabitants. Under the protection of these rangers, the settlements were widened and extended down Nolichucky below the mouth of Big Limestone, and down Holston to the treaty line. Indeed, the frontiers were so well guarded that the Indians considered their incursions as perilous to themselves as they could be to the whites, and for a time abandoned them, causing the whites to become careless.

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6. The relaxation of their vigilance and care invited aggression and a renewal of the outrages and massacres which had been experienced by the whites from the Indians. Soon Sullivan and Greene counties were formed from Washington District. Washington District was added to Salisbury Judicial District, which contained several counties. Jonesboro, the oldest town in the State, was made the county seat of Washington county.

7. The Tories continued depredations and formed strong bands for protection, centralizing their efforts against the adherents of the American cause. Vigilance committees were formed by the inhabitants for safety, and they promptly reported acts of violence and indicted men for being Tories. The Whigs had two bodies of dragoons, numbering about thirty each, to punish disorderly conduct and they did it admirably. They required the Tory leaders in crime to expiate their guilt by their lives. After order was restored the committees disbanded.

8. The Christian ministry amid these scenes of violence and disorder, was shedding its benign influence. In 1770, Tidener Lane, a Baptist preacher, organized a congregation, and a church house was erected on Buffalo Ridge. Rev. Samuel Doak was preaching in Washington and Sullivan counties. The Chickamauga Indians occupied the summit of the mountains near Look-out, the impregnable fortress of nature, and defied the whites to occupy it. They began their scalping on inoffensive emigrants. Virginia and North Carolina in 1779, selected Evan Shelby to subdue them. He invaded their town by water, which astonished them so that they fled, making no resistance. Shelby burnt their town. Five hundred Indians escaped and founded the five towns which subsequently annoyed the Cumberland settlement very much.

9. Richard Hogan, Spencer, Holliday, and others, in 1778, came from Kentucky in search of good lands. They secured and planted a field, which was the first plantation in Middle Tennessee. It was near Bledsoe's Lick. A large hollow tree stood near by, in which Spencer lived. Holliday decided to return to Kentucky. Spencer protested, but without avail. In the meantime the former had lost his knife, whereupon the latter broke and gave him half of his knife.

10. During the Revolution, the western settlements were not in a condition to contribute very greatly to the American cause. They were few but not insignificant, and being called upon, they responded. John Sevier commanded the militia of Washington county, and Isaac Shelby that of Sullivan county, which amounted to about five hundred. They induced Colonel William Campbell, of Virginia, who had four hundred men, to join them. They elected him commander of the united forces. Colonel James Williams joined them, and their force amounted to fifteen hundred. They realized they were fighting a great general, whose courage was as desperate as his generalship was skillful. He had to rely upon Tories who wanted to surrender.

finding themselves in a baptism of fire, but time after time he rallied his men. Patrick Ferguson, the British officer, selected the top of a cone-shaped hill, which he named King's Mountain, and said "the Almighty himself could not drive him from it." The assailants were desperate and determined. Ascending the mountain on various sides, their deadly rifles literally mowed down the Tories. Finally Ferguson was killed, and De Peyster, the second in command, immediately surrendered. This was a great victory for the mountaineers. In 1783, Davidson county was erected and named, and James Robertson was its first Representative to the North Carolina Legislature. Rev. Jeremiah Lambert, the first Methodist preacher, came this year to the Holston Circuit.

11. The Indians were anticipating an invasion now. Sevier returned home from King's Mountain famous, and when he was notified of their hostile intention he at once selected troops and hastened to meet the Indians. Finding the savages at Boyd's Creek, he routed them. Reinforcements joined him, which enabled him to cross the Little Tennessee and pursue the Indians till he had burned their dwellings, destroyed their crops, and driven away their animals. He marched south through their country in the region of the Coosa River, demolishing as he went. The next year he invaded their country at the source of the Little Tennessee. The Indians would not always conform to treaties, and they had to be dealt with in a summary way. Their deeds were atrocious and degrading, but they saw North Carolina gradually extending her line and securing their lands, which put them on the defensive.

12. The Watauga people evilently hoped when they formed the articles of association that at no remote day they would be governed by royal governors, but adversity defeated it. When they petitioned North Carolina in 1776 for annexation, it was readily granted. They expected defense, but it never came. An Indian war was always an impending contingency. They had

had no adequate military organization, no method of compelling enlistment, no means of collecting taxes. This was bad enough. Subsequently, abuses became worse.

13. In April, 1784, the General Assembly of North Carolina ceded to the United States all the territory embraced in Tennessee. The cession required its acceptance within two years. To this the settlers complained, because North Carolina left them without a government for two years. Indignation pervaded the entire settlement. The Watauga pride had been insulted and North Carolina was bitterly reviled. The most extravagant denunciations of her ingratitude and tyranny were heard. They regarded themselves without a government, but sought a solution of this difficulty in their own resources.

14. Taking their militia companies, each company elected two representatives, who formed a committee, and the three committees of Washington, Sullivan and Greene counties—Davidson does not seem to have been represented—met and decided to call a general convention to be elected by the people of the different counties. This convention met August 23, 1784, at Jonesboro. John Sevier was elected President, and Landon Carter, Secretary.

15. The convention voted twenty-eight yeas to fifteen nays to hold a Constitutional Convention November 16, 1784, to form a State, with five delegates from each county. In the fall, North Carolina repealed its act of cession to the United States. Nashville was established July 4, 1784, and North Carolina appointed Andrew Jackson, Judge of Superior Court of Law and Equity for Davidson county. A second convention met at Jonesboro, December 14, 1784. John Sevier was made President, and F. A. Ramsey, Secretary.

16. A Constitution was formed, and the new State was named Frankland or Franklin, and North Carolina appointed John Sevier Brigadier-General. General Washington gained the victory over Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, October 19,

1781, and so the war was virtually ended. The treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Paris, November 30, 1782. This war lasted seven years, but Great Britain declared the United States free, and it could have an independent government.

QUESTIONS.—1. What did North Carolina do in 1777? How large was it? 2. What was land worth? What permission to secure it? 3. What effect did this produce? Who came? 4. Hitherto, how had emigrants come? What of roads? 5. What means of protection did they have? What was the result? 6. What of Washington county? Other counties? 7. What of the Tories? Whigs? Committees? 8. What of the Christian ministry? The Chickamauga Indians? 9. Describe the settlement from Kentucky. 10. What part did the Western settlements take in the Revolution? Describe the battle of King's Mountain. 11. Describe Sevier's attack on the Indians. 12. What was the evident anticipation of the Wataugans? 13. What session was made in 1784? Why did the settlers complain? 14. What of the Jonesboro convention? Its officers? 15. Give the substance of this section. 16. Name the new State. What of the treaty of peace?

CHAPTER VI.

THE STATE OF FRANKLIN.

1. The Revolution was now ended, and the independence of the United States acknowledged by England. The transition from a state of provincial vassalage and colonial dependence to self-government was sudden, and in some of the States almost imperceptible. The change from a monarchy to a republic brought a little of the spirit of insubordination, till mature plans and experience could enthrone confidence to meet the convulsions and disorders of society which were produced by the dissolution from England. In the main, the people expected better results, hence contentment was delayed.

2. The War of Independence had entailed an immense debt upon the States. The treasury was depleted, and Congress urged the States to cede their unappropriated lands to Congress to enrich the Federal treasury to enable it to defray the expenses incurred by this war. North Carolina ceded the western territory. The State of Franklin thought if it were admitted as an independent State these lands would accrue to its own benefit. True, the members from the four western counties voted at Hillsboro for the cession, but they thought Congress would not accept it. After the battle of King's Mountain the "Over Hill" country became famous and attracted immigration. Hither were led by General Elijah Clarke the women and children of Tory-ridden Georgia. A hard fought battle was won over the Cherokees at Boyd's Creek, and their country depopulated around Hiwassee. In November, 1785, a Constitution was adopted by four counties and the East Tennessee country named Franklin.

3. The Constitution of Franklin made lawyers, ministers of the gospel, and doctors ineligible to office. This made it very unpopular. When the Constitution of North Carolina was passed a Bill of Rights was adopted which made provisions for the creation of a State or States out of the Western Territory. Mention has been made of the formation of a judicial district for the Western counties, called Washington District, and a Judge and an Attorney-General appointed. Of the militia a brigade was formed, with John Sevier Brigadier-General, but he would not accept the position.

4. In those days factions were easily formed. John Sevier was a gallant, faithful, industrious and honorable man, whom his people loved very much. From the first, he became identified with all the interests of this people for whom he labored so untiringly. Yet his career was an object of jealousy to a man named John Tipton, who did what he could in opposition to Sevier. At Watauga courts were held at resident houses, and it was Tipton's ambition to annoy Sevier, and capture or destroy the coun-

words. The proceedings of one faction were deemed by the other illegal. The people did not know to whom to pay their taxes, hence they paid none.

5. Dissension and disruption created much animosity and discontent. A Constitution was formed for the State, but the many objections thereto promptly defeated it. When Governor Martin, of North Carolina, heard the news of separation, he sent Major Samuel Henderson to find out the cause of disaffection. Very soon Governor Martin received an official declaration of independence from the new State. Martin issued a manifesto to the inhabitants of Franklin, and calmly and dispassionately reviewed and refuted causes and charges. Sevier was elected Governor of Franklin by the Legislature. One of the first acts of the Legislature of Franklin was to provide for Martin Academy, which was founded by Samuel Doak in 1785, and was the first school west of the Alleghanies. It afterwards became Washington College. This year Davidson Academy was founded at Nashville, and Blount College at Knoxville.

6. Sevier proposed the Constitution of North Carolina and it was adopted with a few changes. William Cocke was appointed to present this Constitution to Congress for the admission of the State into the Union, which he did, and to which Congress paid no attention. Soon after the adoption of the Constitution by Franklin, the North Carolina Legislature met at Newbern and passed an act of oblivion in favor of those who would return to their allegiance, and invited the revolted counties to send representatives to North Carolina. This act did much to allay irritation and make Governor Martin's manifesto popular. In August, 1786, a Senator, John Tipton, and two Representatives, James Stuart and Richard White, were elected from Washington county to the North Carolina General Assembly.

7. After the election of John Tipton to the Senate of North Carolina, and the people began to see that Franklin could not survive this difficulty, Sevier sent Cocke to North Carolina to

persuade the Legislature to agree to a separation. Cocke's appeal was eloquent, but unsuccessful. North Carolina had decided that the Franklin people should return to their allegiance, and should become a separate State only through a formal act of cession. By another act of oblivion, unpaid taxes were remitted.

8. Franklin refused to take advantage of the last act of oblivion. Confusion was still great. Two sets of officers still executed the laws, and the people were wearying under this needless desertion. Sevier saw a reaction. North Carolina appointed Evan Shelby Brigadier-General. Sevier and Shelby were to exercise the duties of their offices jointly, and in a harmonious way, till the next meeting of the Legislature of North Carolina, but ere long they again became involved in confusion.

9. The Governor of North Carolina in May, 1787, replied to Evan Shelby and his followers, who had asked to have the Franklin people brought back to their allegiance by force of arms. Very pleasantly, he suggested that the way to secure what they desired was to return to their allegiance and wait till their wealth and numbers would justify separation. "It is my opinion," said he, "that it may be obtained at an earlier day than some imagine, if unanimity prevail among you."

10. Sevier saw the futility of his plans, and not being despondent, he urged Georgia to interfere in the behalf of Franklin. As compensation, he would help subjugate the Creeks and settle the Great Bend of the Tennessee, but Georgia gave no useful aid. Sevier resorted to various futile means. He solicited Shelby to accept the Governorship, but he refused. In September, 1787, the last session of the Franklin Legislature met, and soon thereafter all the Western counties sent Representatives to the North Carolina Legislature. After acts of pardon and oblivion were passed, the State of Franklin ceased to exist, February 1, 1788.

11. It is interesting to know how officers were then paid. The State taxes and salaries were payable in flax, linen, wax,

men, linsey, beaver skins, tallow, beeswax, rye whisky, peach or apple brandy, country made sugar, and tobacco. Our children will be glad to know of the beautiful scenery of the middle of this State. It will, perhaps, endear primitive settlers to us.

12. The scenery of the Great Valley of East Tennessee is not surpassed for beauty and grandeur. This is equally true whether it be viewed from the hills or from the tops of the great mountains upon either side. The poet's verse and the artist's brush have long since immortalized the beautiful vales and the rivers of the Great Valley. The mountains lack the massiveness of form and the great altitudes of the Alps and the Rockies, but there is a beauty and harmony of outline in the vast stretch of landscape that at once captivates all beholders. The Valley, when once seen from any one of the great domes upon the eastern wall, is a picture that can never be forgotten. Standing upon one of these great elevations, four thousand feet above the ocean, and looking down and out, the Great Valley spreads away in all directions like some vast plain, or a stretch of some silent sea.

13. Far away to the west, in the extreme background of the picture, a high blue wall is seen kissing the sky; this is the western confine of the Valley. Beyond this tall blue line is Kentucky. Far away to the right and left the picture slowly fades behind the blue, transparent atmosphere of the Tennessee Mountains. Ninety miles away, on the right, beyond the deepest shadow in the picture, lies Virginia. Ninety miles away, on the left, beyond where the fan-shaped rays of sunlight are piercing the borders of a distant cloud, is Georgia. At our feet and back, the great gorges in the mountains open wide their enormous throats a thousand feet in depth; out of these the precipitous sides of the great mountains raise their massive shoulders more than two thousand feet above us. Behind their great domes is North Carolina.

14. This beautiful valley was once the home and hunting grounds of the Indians. From those far away hills, three thousand feet below us, the smoke of their chase signals answered from one to another. To them it was typical of their Happy Hunting Grounds. Heroically they resisted the encroachments of the white race upon it a long while ago. Historically they began to look upon it for the last time as they took up the march towards the setting sun, leaving their brave dead as trophies in the beautiful vales they had died to defend. But all this as it should be, for the Great Valley was destined to cradle a mightier race, whose industries and commerce should touch the boundaries of the farthest shores. The brighter colored spots we see scattered over the valley as far as the eye can reach, show the work of the white man who succeeded the Indians, for they are fields of waving grain. The darker colored patches, which intervene, are remnants of once unbroken forests; their outlines are eloquent of what has been done. The great columns of smoke rising from the center of the valley are from the furnaces of modern progress and are prophetic of what it is to be.

15. Several years ago the lamented Landon C. Haynes, one of Tennessee's most eloquent sons, in his famous after-dinner speech at Jackson, Miss., paid this beautiful tribute to the home of his birth: "I was born in East Tennessee on the banks of the Watauga, which, in the Indian vernacular, means 'beautiful river,' and beautiful river it is. I have stood upon its banks in childhood and looked down through its glassy waters and have seen a Heaven below, and then looked up and beheld a Heaven above, reflecting, like two mirrors each in the other, its mountains and planets and trembling stars. Away from its banks of hemlock and cliff, hemlock and laurel, and pine and cedar, stretching the vale back to the distant mountains as beautiful and exquisite as any in Italy or Switzerland. There stand the great Uncliffed great Black and the Great Smoky Mountains, among the highest

in the United States of America, on whose summits the clouds gather of their own accord even in the brightest day."

16. "There I have seen the great spirit of the storm, after noontide, go and take his evening nap in his pavillion of darkness and of clouds. I have there seen him arise at midnight as a giant refreshed from his slumbers and cover the Heavens with gloom and darkness: I have seen him awake the tempest, let loose the red lightnings that ran along the mountain tops a thousand miles, swifter than the eagle's flight in heaven. Then I have seen him stand up and dance like angels of light in the clouds to the music of that grand organ of Nature, whose keys seem touched by the fingers of Divinity in the halls of Eternity, that responded in notes of thunder, that resounded through the universe. Then I have seen the darkness drift away beyond the horizon and the morn get up from her saffron bed like a queen, put on the robes of light, come forth from her palace in the sun and stand tip toe on the misty mountain top, and night fled from before her glorious face to his bed chamber at the pole. She lighted the green vale and the beautiful river, where I was born and played in childhood, with a smile of sunshine. O! beautiful land of the mountains, with thy sun-painted cliffs, how can I ever forget thee?"

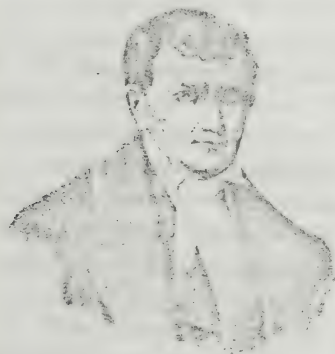
1. What followed now? Were the colonies in a better condition? Why? 2. What had the War of Independence done? What did Congress urge? What did Franklin do? 3. Whom did the Franklin Constitution make ineligible to office? Why? 4. What of John Sevier? John Tipton? Courts? 5. What of dissension? Constitution? Martin's manifesto? 6. What is said of Sevier? William Cocke? North Carolina Legislature? 7. What did the people begin to see? North Carolina had determined what? 8. Franklin refused what? Result? 9. What did the North Carolina Governor do? Say? 10. Sevier saw what? What effort did he make to perpetuate Franklin? 11. How were officers paid? Taxes? 12. What is said of this scenery? 13. Gave the boundaries. 14. Of whom was this

valley once the home? 15. What did Landon C. Haynes say?
16. What do you think of this speech?

CHAPTER VII.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

1. As John Sevier was the father of East Tennessee, so was James Robertson the father of Middle Tennessee. In 1779, there were no habitations in the valley of the Lower Cumberland but the hunter's camp and Spencer's log cabin. In the spring of 1779, a small party of brave pioneers left Watauga, crossed the Cumberland Mountains, and pitched their tents and planted corn in the present site of Nashville. After corn was planted, the party all returned to their families except White, Swanson and Overall, who remained to cultivate it.



JAMES ROBERTSON.

2. Capt. Robertson went through Illinois to see Gen. George Rogers Clarke. The Watauga settlers two or three hundred in number, went in the fall with Robertson to his settlement where Nashville is. The depth of the snow and the inclemency of the weather retarded them longer than they anticipated, and they did not arrive until early in 1780. A few settled north of, but the more crossed the Cumberland and settled south of the site of Nashville.

3. Whilst the adventurers were traveling over land, many were on the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio Rivers trying to reach Nashville by water. Colonel John Donelson, the projector

the voyage, commanded them. They had many perils and hardships, but they were hopeful for better results.

4. Colonel Donelson's object in settling in Middle Tennessee at or near the Bluff, was the formation of an independent government. In this he succeeded May 1, 1780. Colonel Donelson went up the Cumberland and erected a fort at Clover Bottom, near Stone River, on the south of the river. Dr. Walker, whom Virginia and North Carolina commissioned to run their separating boundary line, was with Colonel Henderson, who was the British agent for the sale of land. Colonel Henderson erected a station on Stone River and remained there and sold lands under the deeds made him and his partners by the Cherokees at Watauga, March, 1775. Henderson sold one thousand acres for ten dollars. The purchase certificate had a clause conditioned upon the confirmation of the Henderson treaty by the proper authorities.

5. Virginia and North Carolina annulled his title and refused to recognize the sales made by him, and the purchasers were never urged to pay for their lands. This land belonged to the Transylvania Company, but Virginia and North Carolina decided its title bad because private individuals had no right to make treaties with the Indians. Each State, however, granted the Company two hundred thousand acres for its trouble and labor.

6. Many were very anxious to complete their cabins, but they erected a fort for their common safety, called Nashborough in honor of Francis Nash, of North Carolina. This was to be the principal fort and headquarters for all. Other smaller forts were also built.

7. The winter of 1779-80 was unusually severe. The Cumberland was frozen sufficiently to permit Robertson's party to cross on the ice. The settlers suffered intensely from the severity of the weather. Having hastily and loosely constructed cabins, it was impossible for them to be comfortable. Their food, consisting in part of game, was poor and difficult to secure. The In-

dians now were giving the settlers an interim of rest. A family which had the small pox came with Donelson. Stewart required them to stay some distance away from the rest, which led to their capture by the Indians. The latter took the disease and died by the thousands. This gave the colonists time to prepare for the onslaughts which followed. Meanwhile the settlers were improving their cabins and securing additions to their settlement.

8. With jealousy, the Indians mustered their forces to repel the whites and drive them away. Finding the white force too great, the Indians decided to drive away all the game, and thereby cause the settlers to perish. Almost succeeding in this, many of the whites heartily wished they had never joined the settlement. Many having secured good homes, put their trust in Providence and resolved to stay. North Carolina arranged at this time to remunerate the soldiers of the Continental line by giving them land, and this led to a rapid settlement of these lands.

9. Ramsey said: "As on the Watauga at its first settlement, so now here the colonists of Robertson were without any regularly organized government." This country was included in Washington county, which extended to the Mississippi. More than six hundred miles from the seat of government, they felt a necessity of a strong government and they appointed trustees and signed a covenant obligating themselves to conform to the judgment and decisions of their officers in whom they had vested the power of government.

10. The signers secured land thereby. Those who did not sign the covenant had no right to the land. Like the Wataugans, the trustees were not paid. To them were also committed the functions of the sacerdotal office in the celebration of the rites of matrimony. James Robertson married the first couple, Captain Leiper and his wife.

11. The Legislature of North Carolina in 1785 gave the settlers

three hundred men for protection, and these men had to clear roads so the settlements could be reached more easily. Hitherto, they were approached through the wilderness of Kentucky. With the completion of these roads many people became settlers and ere long everything assumed a more pleasing aspect.

12. Soon after the failure of the Franklin government in 1783, it became evident that North Carolina was exceedingly economical in the adoption of measures and the providing of means for these western counties, which revived the discontent and complaint of the settlers, especially those who suffered defeat in the Franklin revolt. A separation was discussed and deemed prudent. The first town established by North Carolina in Tennessee was Rogersville, in Hawkins county, in 1789.

13. The Cumberland River settlers were almost entirely insulated from the community in East Tennessee by the Alleghany Mountains. There were included in Mero District the counties of Davidson, Tennessee and Sumner. In Middle Tennessee there were a few other settlements, which were not very important, but after the admission of the State they became large, active and progressive. The early history of East Tennessee is essentially the history of Middle Tennessee. We have the same details of Indian butchery, desultory warfare and savage incursions.

14. On April 30, 1789, General George Washington, commander-in-chief of the American army during the Revolution, was inaugurated President of the United States. He appointed, in 1790, William Blount, Territorial Governor, who was commissioned August 17, 1790 and served till 1795. June 1, 1796 Tennessee was admitted into the Union as the sixteenth State. Her great seal is shown on the title page.

QUESTIONS.—1. What of the pioneers on the Lower Cumberland? Who remained to cultivate corn? 2. How many went in the fall to Robertson's settlement? What of the winter? 3. How did the adventurers go? Who projected the voyage? A

fort was built where? 4. What was his object? What of Walker and Henderson? 5. What did Virginia and North Carolina do? Why? To whom did this land belong? 6. What was the name of the fort erected? After whom named? 7. What of the winter of 1779-80? What were the Indians doing? Settlers? 8. After the Indians attacked the settlers what did the former decide? Result? 9. How did they organize a government? 10. Why were the signers entitled to land? Whom did Robertson marry? 11. What did the North Carolina Legislature give? 12. Why was a separation deemed prudent? 13. What of settlements and Indian barbarities? 14. What occurred April 30, 1789? Whom did Washington appoint Territorial Governor? When?

CHAPTER VIII.

WEST TENNESSEE.

1. Originally the whole territory was known as the Western country, but by the Constitution it is divided into East, Middle and West Tennessee. For some time after its admission, the State was divided into East and West Tennessee, but after the treaty of 1818, by which the Chickasaws ceded their interest in Tennessee, the division, Middle, was added, and the former West Tennessee became Middle Tennessee.

2. There is nothing very eventful in its history and growth. This portion of the State was not opened for settlement till long after the State became prosperous. As far back as there is any authentic record, this land was owned by the Chickasaws. They possessed a remarkable friendship for the English, but did not so highly appreciate the Spanish, owing to a feud between them and De Soto.

3. De Soto in 1540, spent the winter with them very pleasantly at Chisca, but when he demanded two hundred of their number to carry his baggage, they burned their village and flew to arms. Marquette, in 1673, explored this region along the Mississippi, and found the dusky men of the forest armed with weapons of

civilized warfare, which doubtless had been obtained from the Atlantic coast traders.

4. Memphis, the largest city in this division, is the county seat of Shelby and is situated on the Mississippi. It is in the centre of a cotton region, and is the largest inland cotton market in the world. In 1825, the county seat was transferred to Raleigh, but afterwards it was removed to Memphis.

5. While the colonies were under English rule, the Indians in nearly all the wars of the United States sided with the English and assisted them, and at the treaty of Hopewell the Indians were liberally remunerated therefor. The government donated them land, corn and other supplies.

6. The Spanish Governor of Natchez, Gayoso, wanted possession of the Chickasaw Bluff, and in 1782 appeared there with the intention of building a fort. He prepared his material on the west side of the bluff, but when it was ready he transferred it to the east side and erected it. The Chickasaws complained to Governor Blount, November 9, 1795, who, by direction of the President, notified Gayoso that the United States considered this an encroachment not only upon the territorial rights of the United States but also upon the rights of the Chickasaws, and that he was expected by the government to demolish the fort and withdraw his troops from it.

7. Various treaties were made with the Chickasaws with a view to obtaining their territory in the State for settlement. Among these treaties were those of 1806-7, by which they relinquished 355,000 acres for settlement for \$22,000 and a large amount of supplies. Another treaty in 1816 gave them \$4,500 cash and \$12,000 in ten annual instalments.

8. On October 19, 1818, the final treaty, by which they relinquished all of West Tennessee, was signed by Isaac Shelby and Andrew Jackson on the part of the United States, and the chiefs on the part of the Chickasaws. This treaty was to settle all territorial controversies and remove all grounds for complaint

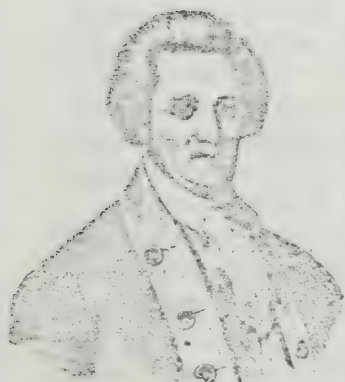
and dissatisfaction between the United States and the Chickasaws.

9. Inhabitants from East and Middle Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia began to settle down in the midst of the virgin forest, and their energy soon converted it into beautiful fields, abounding in corn and vegetables. Nearly all settlements were made along the rivers, as they were about the only means of egress. As our narrative progresses, other early incidents will be unfolded and given.

QUESTIONS.—1. What was the original territorial name? What occurred in 1818? 2. What of Indian friendship for the English? Spanish? 3. How did Dr. Soto incur their malice? 4. What of Memphis? Raleigh? 5. Why did the government remunerate the Indians? 6. What of the Spanish governor? What did Governor Blount do? 7. Give the substance of this section. 8. What treaty was made in 1818? What was this treaty to settle? 9. Give the substance of this section.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY HISTORY OF TENNESSEE.



GOV. JOHN SEVIER.

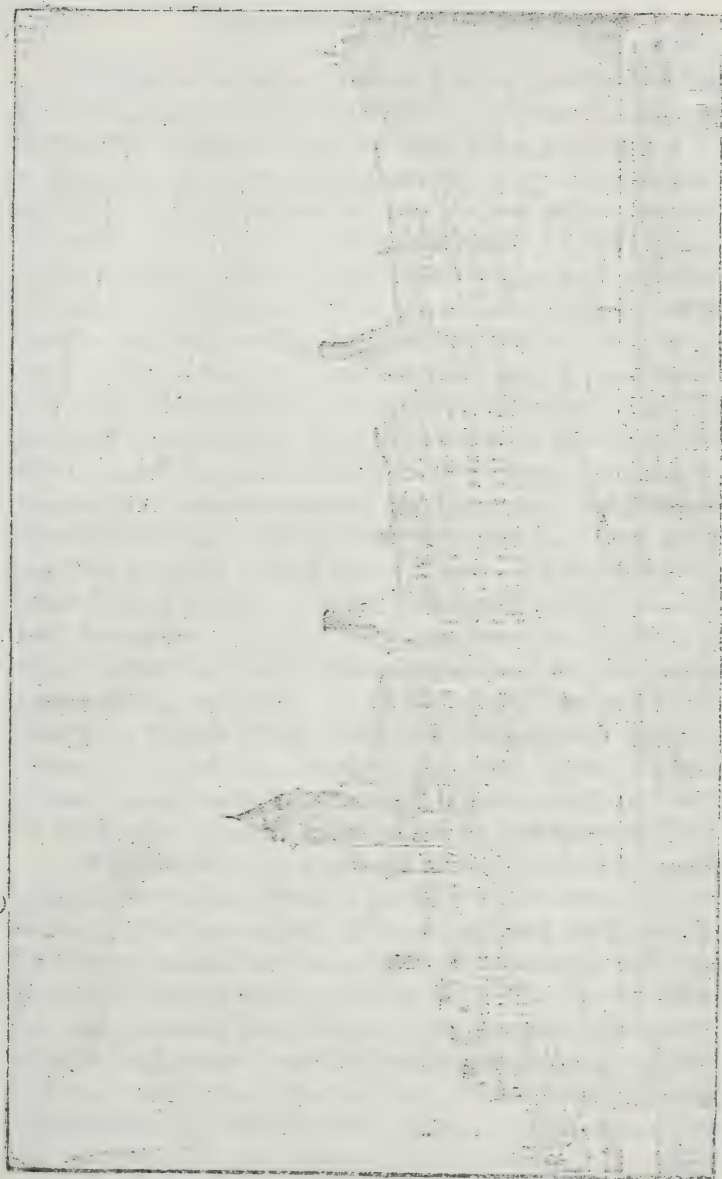
1. John Sevier, the first Governor of Franklin, was elected without opposition the first Governor of Tennessee. He was the idol of his party, and being bold, vigilant and untiring, and having an indomitable will and herculean energy, he easily ranked among the greatest men of his day. He was inaugurated March 30, 1796. John Sevier was born in Virginia, September 23, 1745. He was early distinguished for bravery and skill in fighting the Indians, and was made captain. In 1772, he removed to the Watauga settlement, and in

1774) was in the battle of Point Pleasant. He was a delegate to the State Convention that declared for separation from Great Britain. He fought successfully in the Indian wars. He was elected Governor in 1793, and re-elected for three successive terms. In 1811, he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected twice, but died before he was sworn in for the last term. He died September 24, 1815, and was buried near Port Decatur, Alabama, but his remains were removed to Knoxville in June, 1889, and buried by order of the Legislature in Court House Square.

2. The question of the admission of Tennessee into the Union was submitted to the people, a large majority of whom favored it, and on January 11, 1796, a convention met at Knoxville to adopt a Constitution. The new State was named Tennessee after its largest river. Formerly this river was called Cherokee, but now Tennessee. When the bill for the admission of this State was submitted to Congress, it met opposition. In the House after some debate it passed, but the Senate bitterly opposed it.

3. Its enemies said the inhabitants could not enumerate the census, which must be done by Congress. It was asserted that it was a scheme to elect Jefferson, President, by adding new States to the Union. The older States thought it would decrease their power. When the final vote was taken in the Senate, it passed by a majority of one, the deciding vote being cast by the acting President, who was severely criticised by the Federalists.

4. William Blount and William Coker were elected United States Senators, March 31, 1796. The State was divided into three Judicial Districts: Washington, Hamilton and Merri. The Legislature adjourned on April 14, 1796, but was convened in extra session, July 30, to rectify errors in the election of Senators. Blount and Coker were again elected to the United States Senate. November 17, Landon Carter was commissioned Brigadier-General of Hamilton District, and James Winchester of Merri District.



WEST TENDERS HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

5. November 12, 1796, Andrew Jackson was commissioned the first Representative in Congress from Tennessee. He was born in North Carolina, in 1767, of Scotch-Irish descent. His early training was in the backwoods handling a rifle or breaking and riding a wild or vicious horse. He was brave, energetic and magnetic. In 1784, he began the study of law in Salisbury, North Carolina. Four years later he came to Nashville, where he opened a law office. In 1797, he was elected United States Senator, but soon resigned because he felt the body too dignified for him, and because he was too poor to dress and sustain himself in it. Subsequently he will be referred to. The Tennessee electoral vote was cast, three for Thomas Jefferson for President, and three for Aaron Burr for Vice-President. In 1797, a United States Court was established for Tennessee, and John McNairy appointed Judge. On July 8, this year, William Blount was expelled from the United States Senate. Nashville had a newspaper, the "Tennessee Gazette," afterwards called the "Clarion."

6. December 3, 1798, the second session of the Legislature met at Knoxville, and William Blount was elected Speaker, vice James White, resigned. It passed several important laws. In March, a United States Marshall attempted to arrest William Blount, who had been expelled from the United States Senate. Blount resisted and the articles of impeachment were withdrawn by the Senate, because he ceased to be a member of that body.

7. Washington who had now served honorably as President of the United States for eight years, and had refused a re-election, retired to his home at Mt. Vernon, Virginia, and John Adams, a Federalist, was elected his successor. The Republicans nominated Thomas Jefferson, their ablest leader. The contest was a bitter one, but Jefferson was defeated. In the second year of Adams' administration the Navy Department was created. Adams, fearing war with France on account of her seizure of American vessels carrying British goods, called a session of Congress, May 15, 1797, to take the necessary precaution.

8. Jefferson was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1801. His address was a model of manly fairness, generosity, and irreproachable patriotism. In 1799, the last camp meeting in the State was held in Sumner county. In the next year great revivals were held near Clarksville, led by the Rev. James McGready, from which the Cumberland Presbyterian Church had its origin. Ex-Governor Blount died at Knoxville, March 21, 1800. This year George Rutledge was commissioned Brigadier-General of the Washington District.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who was the first Governor of Tennessee? How many terms did he serve? Give a sketch of his life. 2. When and where did the convention meet? Did Congress oppose the admission? Why? 3. Why did the Federalists criticize? 4. In 1799, who were elected United States Senators? Into what was the State divided? Why was the Legislature convened in extra session? 5. Who was the first Representative in Congress? Was it was the Tennessee electoral vote? 6. What of the second session of the Legislature? 7. What of the Presidential campaign? 8. What of Jefferson? Camp meetings? Who died? When?

CHAPTER X.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

1. By the Constitution of Tennessee no one could be Governor more than three successive terms, but after some one else had served one term, the man who had served three terms was again eligible. Archibald Roane was elected Sevier's successor, and was inaugurated September 23, 1801. Little is known of Governor Roane's personal history. He was an estimable, pleasant and scholarly, and had been judge and teacher, having given instruction to Hugh L. White who was in 1830 the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

2. The term of the Governor was two years, and he had to be re-elected if he served longer. At the end of his first term, Roane wanted to be re-elected; but Sevier, being now eligible, and his friends being desirous that he should become a candidate, he consented. His popularity was almost unbounded and he easily defeated Governor Roane.

3. During their candidacy, the friends of each were enthusiastic for the victory of their man. Roane's friends accused Sevier of speculating in land warrants and of forgery. When the election was over, the matter was investigated. A report adopted by the Legislature neither exonerated nor condemned him, but his friends did not believe the reports. In the time of Washington there were two political parties, the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. The Federal party was in power from the beginning of Washington's administration to the beginning of Jefferson's term. In 1801, the Anti-Federal or Democratic-Republican party obtained control of the government.

4. This country had been in a critical condition for a long while. Several of the American newspapers were edited by foreigners, or by men who sympathized with France and wanted to force us into a war with England. To stop this, Congress, in 1798, unwisely enacted the Alien and Sedition laws. The Alien law empowered the President to banish any alien or foreigner from the country whose influence he thought dangerous to the welfare of the country. The Sedition law undertook to punish persons who should speak, write or publish anything false or malicious against the President or the government of the United States. These laws became very odious to our people during Roane's administration.

5. The fourth session of the Legislature met at Knoxville, September 21, 1801, and adjourned November 14. A few of the laws enacted at this session were: An act to prevent frauds and perjury; to empower County Courts to emancipate slaves; to authorize the Governor to appoint Commissioners to ascertain

the boundary line between Tennessee and Virginia, to prevent dueling; to prevent the disturbance of public worship. On November 6, the towns of Gallatin, Rutledge, Lebanon and Tazewell were established. In 1802, John Sevier, Moses Bledsoe and John Rutledge were appointed Commissioners for Tennessee with Creed Taylor, Joseph Martin and Peter Johnson for Virginia, to run the line between these States. An act was passed to purchase a patent of a cotton gin from Eli Whitney and Phineas Miller. Jackson challenged Sevier to duel. In 1803 a law was enacted regulating the laying out of public roads.

6. At this time the amount of crime was appalling and it was plain that something must be done to diminish it. The severity of the penal laws tended rather to increase than to decrease the number of crimes committed. Punishment was limited to the whipping post, stocks, pillory, county jail, the branding iron, and the gallows. The penalties were either lighter than could prove effective, or else in severity were out of all proportion to the offense committed. In 1799, the Legislature passed this act, "Be it enacted, that from and after the passage of this act, any person who shall be guilty of feloniously stealing, taking or carrying away any horse, mare or gelding, shall for such offense suffer death, without benefit of clergy." In 1807, the Legislature modified the penal laws, making the punishment lighter.

7. A Masonic lodge was chartered in Nashville in 1796, known as St. Tammany No. 1. North Carolina issued this charter December 17, 1796, but that State continued its authority over the lodge till 1812. December 11, 1811, a convention met in Knoxville representing the lodges of the State. Resolutions were passed favoring a separation from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. In 1813, in a Knoxville convention, a declaration of relinquishment from North Carolina was presented. This State has many large lodges that do much charity work for the distressed families of their deceased members. Many other ex-

but lodges have from time to time been organized, and are doing no work in many ways.

8. In 1806, Congress passed "An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the State." This act provided for 100,000 acres of land for two colleges, one in East Tennessee, the other in West Tennessee. This land was to be in one tract, out of the lands gotten from the Cherokee Indians. Also 100,000 acres for academies, one for every county, to be established by the Legislature: 640 acres were given to every six miles square. The land was to be sold for two dollars an acre and the proceeds applied to the school fund.

9. Good schools soon flourished. In 1810, lotteries being popular, the Legislature authorized one for East Tennessee College, and appointed trustees for that purpose. In 1809, Willie Blount was elected Governor without opposition, and served until 1815. He had no very great ability, but was honest and a strong supporter of General Jackson, who was fighting the Creek Indians. Jackson was financially embarrassed and Blount raised three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, with which he was supplied with the necessities of war. Blount was elected Governor for three successive terms.



GOV. WILLIE BLOUNT.

10. The general muster was the grand event of the year, and brought together more of all classes of people than any other meeting. The officers were dressed in the gayest trappings: plumed and belted warriors, who vied in all that related to their military equipment and tactics, were these primitive soldiers, and they won for Tennessee the appellation, "Volunteer State."

Their hardy looks, their athletic forms, their marching with light and noiseless step peculiar to their pursuit of woodland game, and their picturesque costume, made them the object of all observers, and awoke in them an honest pride in the hearty plaudits they won from admiring spectators.

11. They were not only cool and determined, brave as men dare be, but were among the most splendid marksmen the country has produced, and their death-dealing aim made them a terror to the enemy on every battle field where the yell peculiar to the Tennessee volunteer was heard. From youth, they were accustomed to the use of the rifle, which made them experts. At stated times they had shooting matches, and with their fine locks they acquitted themselves admirably and won the plaudits of friends; but those times have been succeeded by more skilled warfare and more expeditious methods.

12. In 1806, Aaron Burr, who had been Vice-President, and had recently killed Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, visited Tennessee, and was received everywhere with indignation. In many towns he was burned in effigy. Duels were common in those days. This killing was the result of a duel fought July 12, 1804, after which Burr was never popular. In 1806, Mero District was divided into three Judicial Circuits, viz. Robertson, Winchester and Mero. In 1807, the Nashville Bank was incorporated with two hundred thousand dollars capital. The second session of the Seventh General Assembly met at Kingston, April 3, 1808, and adjourned April 22.

13. In 1809, an act was passed establishing a Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals and dividing the State into five Judicial Circuits. Hitherto, much attention had been given to iron works, and in 1810 Tennessee had six blowovens, seven forges, six furnaces and seven nail works, valued at one hundred and sixty-five thousand and eight hundred dollars. At Nashville Governor William Carroll opened the first nail store in Tennessee. In 1810, Thomas Couiter and Byrd Smith were commissioned

Brigadier-Generals of the Seventh and Eighth Brigades, respectively.

14. The Americans had long retained a hearty sympathy for France, but now the relations between the two countries had become somewhat strained. The late treaty with England caused a resentful feeling from the French and their friends in America. This country had refused to become an ally of France in its wars with England, as France had been an ally of ours in the Revolution, for which France refused to accept our minister, and the two nations were on the verge of declaring war, and actual hostilities occurred. France was at war with England, and its ships were seizing American vessels on pretext of having on board British products or of having sailed from British ports. Congress ordered our vessels to arm and resist these outrages.

15. The friends of France in Tennessee boldly opposed war with an old ally, and expressed a hostile feeling for England. The wide ocean between, saved the two countries. War began earnest on the high-seas. The United States ship Constitution of thirty-eight guns, fell in with a French ship of forty guns, and after a hot fight of an hour captured it. Soon after the same ship met the French vessel, *La Vengeance*, of fifty-four guns, and after an action of five hours, drove her off with a heavy loss. Three hundred private American vessels had been armed for defense, but a change having occurred in the French government by Napoleon becoming First Consul, a treaty of peace was made and further hostilities ceased.

16. African slavery introduced for gain was now deeply rooted in the civil and social soil of Tennessee. Colored slaves formed a part of almost every important household that came to the State. But many good people were raising their eloquent voices protesting against the institution of slavery and demanding its abolition. In 1795, there were ten thousand six hundred and thirteen slaves in Tennessee; in 1800, there were thirteen thousand

and five hundred and eight-four, and in 1810, there were forty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. This rapid growth was anxiously watched by the North and had become a source of comment.

17. In 1811, the State bank was established at Knoxville, with branches at Clarksville, Columbia, Jonesboro and Nashville. The Legislature met in Knoxville this year for the last time except in 1817. In 1811, an earthquake formed Reelfoot Lake, which is a large deep pool in Lake county, Tennessee. Tennessee gave James Madison ten votes for the presidency in 1808.

18. The United States learned, in 1802, that Spain, in 1800, had secretly ceded Louisiana to France. Jefferson instructed Livingston, our Minister, to negotiate for its purchase, and through their untiring efforts the territory was bought for twelve million dollars. The close of Jefferson's administration was characterized by a strong feeling. He recommended and secured the passage of an act abolishing the slave trade on and after January 1, 1809. The firm denial by Jefferson of the British right to search our vessels led gradually to the war of 1812.

QUESTIONS.—1. How many successive terms for a Governor? Who was elected in 1801? 2. Who succeeded him? What of Sevier's popularity? 3. What action did their friends take? 4. How many parties were there in the time of Washington? What were the Alien and Sedition Laws? 5. When and where did the fourth session of the General Assembly meet? Name a few of its laws. 6. What is said of the criminal condition of the State? How were crimes punished? 7. What is said of the Masonic Lodge? 8. How did Congress encourage schools? 9. What was done in 1810? Who was elected Governor in 1810? How did he aid Jackson? 10. Give the substance of this section? 11. Give the substance of this section. 12. Who was Burr? Hamilton? How was Burr received? 13. What is said about iron? Governor Carroll? 14. How did the Americans feel towards France? What countries were at war? 15. How did Tennessee feel towards England? Describe the naval contest. 16. What of African slavery? Was it popular? 17. What of the State

ask? Reeloot Lake? 18. What about the Louisiana purchase? What did Jefferson deny?

CHAPTER XI.

THE CREEK WAR.

1. Tecumseh viewed with alarm the gradual disappearing of the Indians, of whom he was chief; he also realized that the other tribes were annually growing smaller before the superiority of the white race, hence he made an effort to get the Choctaws and Chickasaws to combine. They refused to combine with him. He visited the tribes himself and pitifully told of the Americans who were despoiling them of their lands, and he made a vigorous effort to resist these encroachments. The Creeks were divided, on Tecumseh's plan, into a peace party and a war party. The war party began violence on the peace party.

2. The war party was led by Red Eagle, or William Weatherford, who was talented and energetic. His idea was for the Creeks, in conjunction with the British, to drive away or exterminate the Americans. Seeing a division among the Creeks, he desired to stop hostilities, but he had gone too far. The ill feeling between the Indian factions grew more intense, and forts were built in various places in the Southwest. Finally at Fort Mims, near Mobile, on August 30, 1813, a party of over five hundred men, women and children were surprised and slain. Only a few escaped. The commander, Red Eagle, made an earnest effort to keep from having to kill the captives, but was unsuccessful. This killing fired the country with indignation. General Jackson was urged to lead troops and suppress this movement. Unwisely, a short time before, Jackson had acted as second to Carroll in a duel between Jesse Benton and William Carroll. Thomas H. Benton, Jesse Benton's brother,



denounced Jackson for this action, and Jackson threatened to horsewhip Benton the first opportunity. They met in Nashville, a fight ensued, in which Jackson was severely wounded, and was in bed when the news of the massacre at Fort Mims came, but ere long he was at the head of the Tennessee troops.

3. Jackson collected his men at Fayetteville, and sent John Coffee to Huntsville with a brigade of cavalry. Jackson heard that Red Eagle was coming towards Tennessee and Georgia, and he pushed at once into what is now Alabama. Low water prevented supplies being shipped from East Tennessee down the Tennessee River. He built Fort Deposit, but lost it. Soon he invaded the Creek country, and trusted fortune for supplies. He left a garrison at Fort Deposit, and departed with only two days' supplies for Ten Is-

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

lands, in the Coosa River, where many Indians of the peace party were surrounded by the war party. The Tennessee troops took an important part in the battle of Tallushatchee, which was fought November 3, 1813. This place was about ten miles from Ten Islands. A large band of hostile Indians occupied it. Jackson sent Coffee with nine hundred men to destroy them. Coffee crossed the Coosa River just above Ten Islands, and surrounded the town about daylight. Coffee sent Colonel Alcorn with the cavalry to the right, whilst he and Colonel Cannon marched to the left. Two companies were sent into the town at sunrise to drive out the Indians. When Coffee's troops were attacked they began to retreat. The Indians, believing this to be the entire force, came rushing out. The reserve troops fired and charged. The historian says all the Indians perished in the battle.

4. Immediately after this battle, Jackson built Fort Strother

at Ten Islands. It was the most important strategic point till the war closed. The fort being finished, Jackson received reinforcements from General Cocke, of East Tennessee, but sent these men to White with orders to move forward to Fort Strother and hold it while he relieved friendly Indians cooped up at Fort Talladega by a body of the war party. There were one thousand besiegers at Fort Talladega. Jackson forded the Coosa and marched hastily till he arrived very near, when a courier informed him that White had orders from Cocke to fall back and join him, and he obeyed. It was now too late for Jackson to change his plans. He adopted the same mode which was successful at Tallushatchee, and it was here successful. The Indians lost about thirty killed and many wounded. Jackson had fifteen killed and eighty-five wounded. After one day he returned to Fort Strother, which had not been disturbed.

5. The Indians of the Hillabee Towns sent to General Jackson begging for peace, which was granted, but General Cocke's army, not knowing of this, fell upon them and killed quite a number. Presuming that Cocke was acting under Jackson's orders, the Indians fought with renewed vigor and unyielding determination. General Cocke was court-martialed, but was acquitted. Hungry and homesick, Jackson's men were about to disband. He had to threaten to shoot them to keep them in line. All this time he was trying to get provisions from Tennessee.

6. Jackson's men became mutinous, and he found himself again in the command of short term men, but by sagacity he quieted them for a time. Jackson enlisted troops to meet the British in New Orleans in 1812. When he arrived at Natchez, Miss., he was ordered to muster out his men there. This he refused to do, but raising supplies, marched them to Columbia, Tenn., and disbanded them near their homes. Jackson fought bravely with these short term men. From Fort Strother, he marched to Talladega, where he was re-enforced by friendly Indians. Here

he learned that many Creeks had met at Enochran, on the Tallapoosa, with hostile intentions. Jackson hurried to attack them, and on January 22, the Creeks were repulsed, falling back to their camp. Coffee went to attack them, but finding them too strongly fortified, he withdrew and joined Jackson. The Indians attacked our army and the battle was keenly contested, but with no decisive results. Jackson declined to follow them, deciding to return to Fort Strother. On his way he was attacked by the Indians near Enochshopco, where Coffee was wounded. Here the Indians were repulsed, and Jackson continued his retreat to Fort Strother.

7. The last and the most fiercely contested battle was at the Horseshoe, or Tohopeka. In February, 1814, Jackson had about five thousand men, the Creeks about one thousand. Jackson manned his forts and left garrisons at them, and marched out with three thousand men to attack the Creeks at the Horseshoe, or Tohopeka, in the bend of the Tallapoosa. Fearing and anticipating an attack, the Creeks were well fortified, but Jackson went before their massive breast-works, sending Coffee with seven hundred cavalry and six hundred friendly Indians down the river. Coffee had their canoes stolen and then set fire to their camps. Realizing the situation, the Creeks fought bravely. Remembering the Hillabee campaign, they decided to fight it out with no concessions. Fully seven hundred were slain. After this battle, Red Eagle surrendered, which closed the war. Red Eagle came to Tennessee and lived a year at the Hermitage with Old Hickory. Red Eagle afterwards returned to Alabama, his home. He had a numerous posterity, who intermarried with the whites, and whose descendants are proud of their ancestors. General James Robertson died at Chickasaw Agency, Memphis, September 1, 1814. President Madison appointed George W. Campbell, February 9, 1814, Secretary of the United States Treasury.

QUESTIONS.—1. Who was Tecumseh? What did he seek?

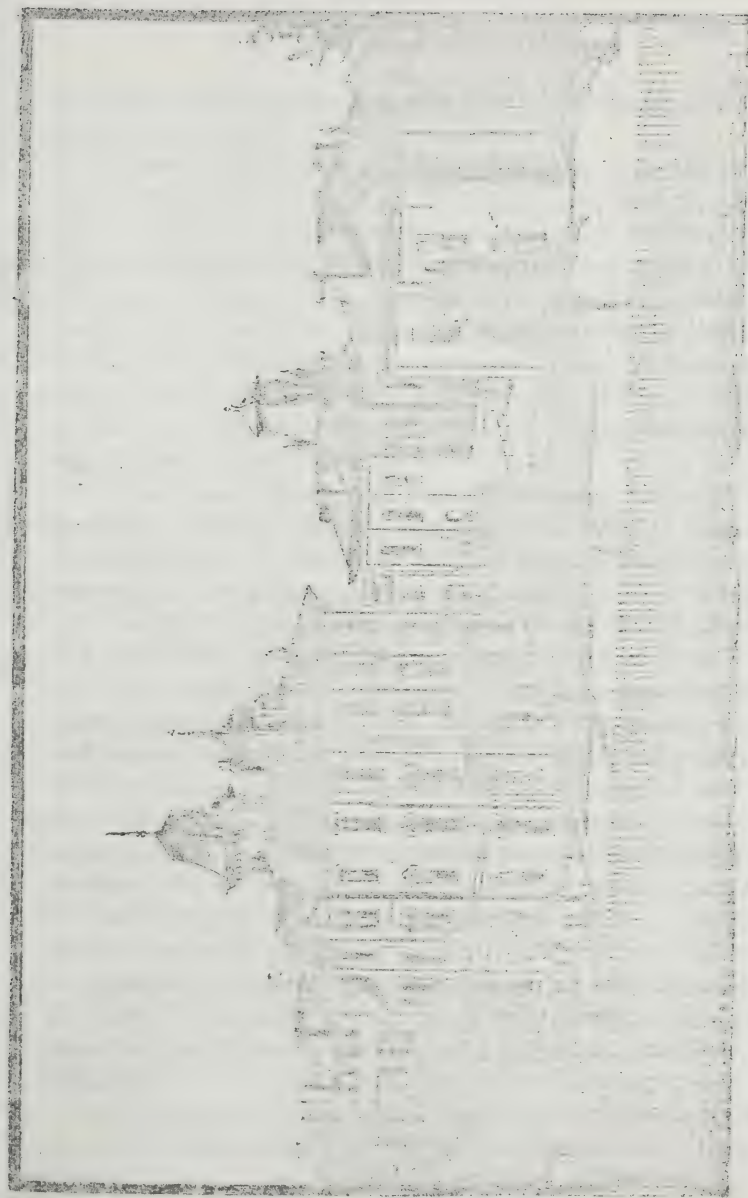
With what success? 2. By whom was the war party led? What was his idea? Where was the first massacre? When? Jackson did what? When did he fight? Why? 3. Where was Talladega? What of the Tennessee troops at Taliushatchee? When was this battle fought? By whom? 4. What did Jackson now do? Why did Jackson go to Talladega? 5. What did the Indians do? What mistake did Cocke make? Why? What were Jackson's men? 6. Give substance of this section. 7. What of the battle at the Horseshoe? How many men on each side? Which side was successful? What became of Red Eagle?

CHAPTER XII.

THE WAR OF 1812-15.

1. Since the war for Independence, in which England lost the American colonies, chagrin and resentment seemed to possess the spirit of many of the people. England's policy towards this country was marked by injustice and insult, to which were gradually added wanton outrages upon our national rights. From the frontier posts in Canada, its agents yet continued, by secret intrigues and bribes, to incite the savages to war and rapine upon the Western settlers.

2. The United States, with the exception of England, was now the greatest power in the world. The contest upon the seas between England and France gave to our ships a safer carriage to and from all ports in the world. By orders in council and decrees of both England and France, the ports of these kingdoms and all their provinces were in a state of blockade. American vessels sailing to or from a port of one of these kingdoms were liable to be captured and made prizes by the other. One thousand American vessels, trading at French ports, under these orders and decrees, had been seized by armed ships of England, and confiscated with their cargoes. Many American seamen had been captured and impressed into the British navy. These



PLAN AND ELEVATION, KNOXVILLE.

outrages became intolerable, and war was declared against England in June, 1812.

3. The United States prudently refused to be an ally of France against England during their Revolution and the reign of Napoleon, in return for the aid of France in our war for independence. Now events forced another alliance of the two against their old and common enemy. In Tennessee the war was popular, for its people had suffered the greatest of insults from the Indian allies of England, and no people had a better reason for intense resentment against the English. The President of the United States called for one hundred thousand militia, while the forces of the regular army were increased.

4. After many cruelly and keenly contested battles in various localities, in which victories alternated in favor of each nation, England began to deem the United States invincible, as it did seem to be. So gallant and crushing was the charge of Johnson's army in the Northwest, that it destroyed the British allied army and the volunteers were discharged and returned home.

5. The great battle of Waterloo, on June 18, 1815, won by Lord Wellington, effected the downfall of Napoleon in Europe and ended the strife between England and her old enemy. The military and naval forces of England could now be sent against the United States. Thirteen thousand veteran troops and a large armament of ships of war, sailed for the Gulf of Mexico in September, 1814, to engage in an attempt to capture New Orleans and occupy the South Mississippi country. Many of the detached militia troops of Kentucky joined recruits from Georgia and Tennessee to re-enforce General Jackson's army to defend New Orleans. In a month they were hastening to join Jackson, who had just moved his headquarters from Mobile to New Orleans.

6. Jackson's troops were now rapidly concentrating there. He began the most active preparations for defense about December 1 and continued them through that month. The enemy's fleet

numbering forty sail, appeared in the Gulf on December 12, and anchored at Ship Island, off the bay of St. Louis. Their armed ships were engaged by five American gun-vessels for two hours, under Lieutenant Jones. Several British vessels were sunk and three hundred of the crews killed and wounded, but the British captured the little American fleet, on which the loss of life was smaller.

7. The enemy securing this advantage, came in lighter vessels nearer to the city through the passes of Lake Borgne and Bayou Bienvenue. General Jackson here attacked them in force on December 23, and a sharp and bloody engagement ensued. Dense fog and darkness falling upon the armies ended the contest without decisive results. The British lost nearly seven hundred men, the Americans less than three hundred. Jackson now determined to fortify his position, act on the defensive, and force the enemy to attack. On December 28, Sir Edward Packenham, the British commander, made a furious demonstration upon the American works, but at last drew off with some loss. He again repeated his attack on January 1. Jackson completed his defenses the next week.

8. Tennessee's brave troops were present at the dawn of day, January 8, 1815. The glittering lines of the enemy were seen in full force and array, advancing to the assault and to the final issue of the campaign. With crowded center and wide extended right and left wings, the veteran soldiers of England, with the intrepid leaders, who had so successfully fought Napoleon, bravely and with steady tread advanced upon the covert and silent riflemen of Tennessee, Kentucky, and other portions of the South. When they arrived within easy range, a storm of fire from the American artillery and a sheet of flame from the rifles of the backwoodsmen swept down the columns of the enemy and drove them back in disorder. Again their officers rallied their men and led them up to the slaughter, and again they were repulsed. The third time this was repeated, and with

such disastrous results that even the veteran soldiers of England could not again be led to the charge. Generals Packenham, Keen, and Gibbs had fallen, with two thousand and two hundred of the bravest soldiers of the British army. The Americans lost only thirteen men. The contrast! Jackson had about one thousand men on the opposite side of the Mississippi who were driven back, but with no great loss. But the great battle was decided in our favor.

6. Jackson had in the final engagement about eight thousand men, the British thirteen thousand, of whom two thousand and two hundred were killed, and the rest so shattered that they and the commanding officers withdrew and made good their retreat, and soon after embarked upon their fleet. A treaty of peace had been signed between the English and American governments before this great battle was fought, but owing to the slow means of communication of news in those days, it had not yet reached the belligerents. What an awful carnage would have been averted, could this have been flashed over electric wires as messages now transmitted. Peace being restored, the Tennessee troops returned home to enjoy a long interval of over thirty years before another war.

QUESTIONS.—1. What has seemed the attitude of the people since the Revolution? 2. Name the greatest maritime powers in the world. What of orders in council and decrees? 3. What was the United States called on to do? Did it do it? Why? For how many militia did the President call? 4. Give the substance of this section. 5. When and what was the result of the battle of Waterloo? Name the General. Describe the attempt to capture New Orleans. 6. What did Jackson do? Describe the attack. Result. 7. Describe General Jackson's attack. What of the flag? Result? 8. Give the substance of this section. 9. How many men did Jackson have? The British? How many were killed? What did the two armies do now?

CHAPTER XIII.

AN ERA OF PEACE.

1. The good angel of peace came at last, bringing joy to the hearts of all American citizens, who were wearied with three years of war. When hostilities ceased, it seemed a great thing to our people to again enjoy the full benefits of trade and commerce. British cruisers had made many foreign commodities very scarce and costly. It was therefore gratifying to the people to see the stores again filled with goods. These nations agreed to stop, without settling a single one of the causes of the war. England did not even agree to cease impressing men from the United States navy, but this was no more practiced. The treaty of peace was ratified by the United States Senate, February 7, 1815.

2. Tennessee had her trials and triumphs through successive wars for almost forty years, until 1815. We are now introduced to an era of peace and political and material progress of thirty years' continuance, to the war with Mexico. Political, social, religious and commercial questions now make up the events of history in the main. Our State had already produced her share of the great and useful inventors of note in industrial history.

3. In 1815, Joseph McMinn, Robert Weakley, Jesse Wharton, Robert C. Foster and Thomas Johnson were candidates for Governor. Joseph McMinn was elected and served till 1819. The election of Governor was now biennial, but McMinn overcame all opposition and was twice re-elected. Joseph McMinn was formerly a Pennsylvania farmer, but came to Tennessee after the Revolution and located in Hawkins county. He had little ability, but had held several offices before he was elected to the office of Governor. He was a plain Quaker, but his neighbors admired him very much. Jefferson's wise plans for common schools were almost imperative here. The wealthy sent their

children to seminaries and other good schools, and provided tutors for them, and stigmatized the common school as the pauper school. In 1816, an act levied a tax for the education of the orphans of those persons who had died in the service of the country. In 1817, the school lands were leased for the purpose of aiding schools. Although some of the best men in the State labored earnestly to secure an efficient system, the idea that free schools were established only for the poor of the community could not be eradicated, and failure was the result. In 1827, a school fund was created. Two years later an act was passed establishing a system of public schools.

4. The Chickasaw Indians yet owned the territory west of the Tennessee River, in both Kentucky and Tennessee, a body of seven million acres. In October, 1818, the general government purchased this of the Indians for twenty thousand dollars, to be paid in fifteen annual instalments. In 1817, a petition was signed by many of the leading men of the State to locate a branch of the United State Bank at Nashville, but before it was considered the Legislature passed a law forbidding the opening of such a bank in Tennessee. Ten years later the law was repealed and the bank, with a nominal capital of one million dollars, was established and did business until, in 1832, President Jackson vetoed the bill re-chartering the United States Bank, and it ceased to exist.

5. The Tennesseans in common with the people of the Western States experienced a disastrous financial panic in 1820. Governor McMinn convened the Legislature in extra session, to provide means of relief. On July 26, an act was passed to establish a bank of the State of Tennessee, for the purpose of relieving the distress of the community and improving the revenues of the State. The capital stock was fixed at one million dollars in bills payable to order or bearer, to be issued on the credit and security of the borrower, and the whole to be warranted by the State on the proceeds of the sales of public lands. The Treas-

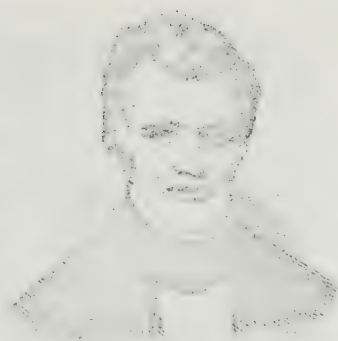
urers of East and West Tennessee were ordered to deposit all the public moneys in the bank, and the Governor was authorized to issue stock bearing six per cent. interest, to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. By injudicious management, the bank was, in 1833, abolished, by suggestion of Governor Carroll. It had done very little good.

6. In 1817, Monroe assumed the helm of the nation. He was one of the most equitable of men and filled the Presidential office satisfactorily. He was born in Virginia, April 28, 1758, and, schooled in Jefferson's and Madison's principles, he was popular and safe. Utterly without ostentation, he possessed all the solid virtues, and in the consideration of men and measures he used the coolest judgment. Under his administration the Seminole war raged with savage fury, but its conduct was confided to Andrew Jackson. Florida was ceded to the United States for five million dollars. The acquisition was a grand one and was almost universally popular. Alabama, Maine and Illinois were now admitted to the Union. Louisiana was admitted under Madison.

7. Anti-slavery agitation was already rife, the application of Missouri for admission to the sisterhood giving rise to a heated debate and the adoption of the Missouri Compromise Measures, by which slavery was prohibited North of $36\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. In 1820, Monroe encountered no opposition, being elected by the unanimous suffrage, excepting one electoral vote. The most eventful occurrences under him were the admission of Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine and Missouri, the purchase of Florida, the capture of Pensacola, the Seminole war, the passage of the Missouri Compromise Measures, and the visit of Lafayette.

8. In 1821, William Carroll was a candidate for Governor, opposed by Edward Ward. Carroll was overwhelmingly elected and held this high position till 1827. In the last two campaigns he had no opposition. William Carroll was born in Pennsylvania

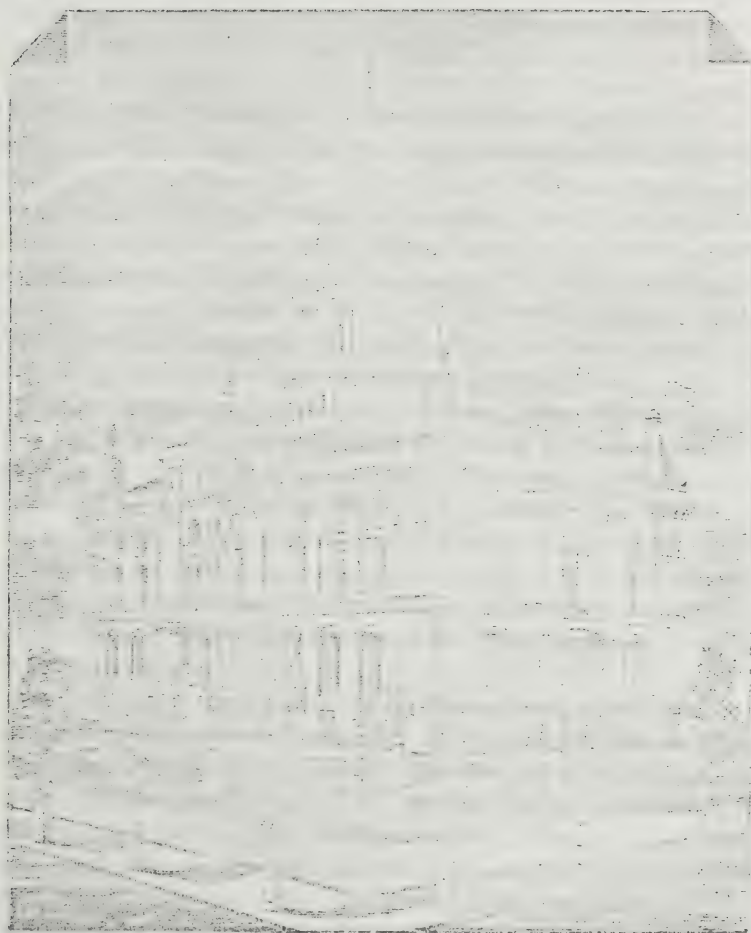
in 1789, but removed to Nashville in 1810 and opened a nail store. He delighted in military tactics. He was in all things conscientious and careful. In many things he was wrong, but he had great influence with the Legislature. The census in 1820 showed three hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven whites, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine free negroes, and eighty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-four slaves in Tennessee.



GOV. WILLIAM CARROLL.

9. The history of tobacco cultivation in Tennessee dates back to its earliest settlement. The pioneers who settled in the fertile valleys of the Watunga, Nolichucky and Holston Rivers raised it for their own consumption. The Cumberland settlers also cultivated it. By 1820, seven thousand hog-heads were annually sent to New Orleans and exchanged for coffee, sugar, salt and other commodities. In 1818, the extinguishment of Indian titles in West Tennessee added immensely to the available area for cultivation. Prices were low, but it is said the cost of production was less than one dollar per hundred pounds. From 1830 to 1840 its culture was widely extended. Henry county, in 1810, made nine million four hundred and seventy-nine thousand and sixty-five pounds. In 1842, the first effort was made to establish a tobacco market at Clarksville, and in 1845, warehouses were erected for the care and inspection of tobacco. This is now the great staple of Middle Tennessee. Clarksville is now the second largest tobacco market in the world. It has sold over thirty-six million pounds in a single year. A few other cities sell it.

10. In 1823, the State was graced by the visit of General Lafayette. A half century before he had left his wife and all



COURT HOUSE, CLARKSVILLE.

the charms of life in Paris to do battle in behalf of the struggling American colonies. After acting a distinguished part in the French Revolution, he had returned as the Nation's guest to receive the thanks of another generation for the great services he had rendered in the past. He went from State to State, everywhere greeted with the utmost love and veneration. He soon returned to France in the United States ship *Brandywine*, and receiving princely recognition and rewards from Congress.

11. In this year also, considerable excitement was created on account of an extraordinary advance in the price of cotton. In a few weeks it rose from twelve to thirty-two cents a pound. This great advance was only temporary, and many people were ruined by the sudden and unexpected decline.

12. In 1819, James Brown and General James Winchester ran the south boundary line between Tennessee and Mississippi, beginning at the northwest corner of the State of Alabama and running due west on thirty-fifth degree latitude; the line ran to the lower end of President's Island, about four miles below Fort Pickering, and ten miles below the mouth of Wolf River. This year West Tennessee was purchased from the Choctaws and Chickasaws. Nashville was honored, June 6, by a visit from President Monroe.

13. In 1824, there were four Presidential candidates, viz: Jackson and Crawford, Democrats; John Quincy Adams, Federalist; and Henry Clay, Whig. Of the popular and electoral votes, Jackson had a majority, but the will of the people was defeated and the election given to Adams, whose election was by dishonest means, through the coalition of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay to defeat Jackson. This cost Clay his popularity, and he never regained his grand station in public estimation.

14. In 1825, the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, by the House of Representatives, gave a new aspect to political matters. General Andrew Jackson, who had received

the largest popular vote, and was then a Senator from Tennessee, became the leader of those who were called "Democrats." Those who opposed him were called "Whigs."

15. Adams was elected as a Democrat-Republican, but soon found that party arrayed against him. Henry Clay and his element, and the Federalists, supported Adams. In Tennessee, many prominent men arrayed themselves with the new party. These Whigs advocated a continuance of the United States Bank, a tariff for protection on importations, and a distribution to the several States of the money realized from the sale of public lands.

16. General Jackson and the Democrats favored a tariff for revenue. They contended that the National Bank was not only unauthorized by the Constitution, but dangerous to the liberties of the people. They were likewise unfriendly to the plan of making the States pensioners on the General Government, as proposed in the policy of distribution.

17. Soon great rancor developed between the two parties, both of which had lately been included in the Republican party. Henry Clay and John Randolph inaugurated animosities by a duel, and soon in Tennessee, as elsewhere, amenities were but little regarded between the Democrats and Whigs.

18. This was very absurd. All were citizens of a free country, and were entitled to hold and express opinions as to what was the best policy for the government to pursue. God has so constituted men that, if necessary, they must differ in opinion on all subjects. How weak and wicked, then, is the man who hates his brother because of the failure to agree on matters that are, after all, involved in doubt.

19. It has been always so, however, for when the Constitution was framed in Philadelphia, in 1787, all the States but Massachusetts recognized the legality of slave property. Very soon afterwards, the "Society of African Emancipation," with Dr. Benjamin Franklin as its President, was organized. It petitioned

Congress to abolish slavery in the States and Territories, but was answered that the Constitution left this matter to the States, and that the Federal authorities had no power to do it.

QUESTIONS.—1. How did the people feel at the return of peace? What had British cruisers done? 2. What had Tennessee done? To what are we now introduced? What has our State produced? 3. Who were the candidates for Governor in 1815? Who was elected? For how long? What did the people think of free schools? 4. Who owned the West Tennessee territory? How many acres in it? What of the bank of Nashville? Capital? 5. What was experienced in 1820? What did the Governor do? Why? 6. What occurred in 1817? What can you say of him? For what sum was Florida ceded to the United States? 7. What caused the anti-slavery agitation? Name the principal events in Monroe's administration. 8. In 1821, who were the candidates for Governor? What was the census in 1820? 9. What can you say of tobacco culture? Name a market. 10. What occurred in 1825? What did he get? 11. What created excitement? Result of panic? 12. Who ran the south boundary line? When? 13. Name the Presidential candidates in 1824. Who was elected? How? 14. Give the substance of this section. 15. What was his politics? Whigs? 16. What did Jackson favor? What of the bank? 17. What developed from the two parties? 18. Why was this absurd? 19. How many States recognized the legality of slavery? What was the object of the "Society of African Emancipation?"

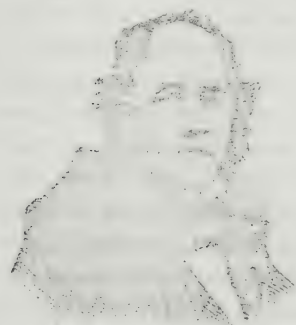
CHAPTER XIV.

INSTITUTIONS ORGANIZED.

1. The Legislature met at Murfreesboro from 1819 to 1826, but Governor Carroll, April 8, 1826, in a proclamation, declared Nashville the Capitol of the State from May 1, ensuing. The cotton crop of the State for 1826 was estimated at fifty thousand bales. During this year the first newspaper at Memphis, "The

Memphis Advocate," was established. The Nashville Dan failed. Governor William White and Samuel Houston fought a duel.

2. In 1827 Samuel Houston was elected Governor, serving till April 16, 1829, when he resigned, and William Hall, Speaker of the Senate, became Governor, serving till October 1, 1829.



Samuel Houston was born near Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 2, 1793. He enlisted as a common soldier in the war of 1812, was chosen ensign, and fought under Jackson with a courage that won his lasting friendship. In 1823, he was chosen Member of Congress. In January, 1829, he married the daughter of an ex-Governor; and in the following April, for reasons never made public, abandoned wife, country, and civilization, was adopted as a son by the chief of the Cherokee nation, and was formally admitted as a chief. The Texas war offered a new field to his ambition. He was made Commander-in-Chief. The Americans at first sustained some severe defeats, and Houston was obliged to retreat before the Mexicans under Santa Anna for nearly three hundred miles, but suddenly turning on his pursuers, he fought the remarkable and decisive battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, at one blow annihilated the Mexican army, and achieved the independence of Texas. The hero of San Jacinto was elected first President of Texas, and re-elected in 1841, and on the annexation of Texas to the United States, in 1845, was sent to Congress. In 1850, he was elected Governor of Texas. He opposed secession, but retired to private life when opposition was fruitless, and died in 1862.

3. William Hall was born in Virginia, and came to Tennessee when young, had been Sheriff of Sumner county, Brigadier

General of the Fourth Regiment of State Militia during the Creek war, at various times a member of the State Legislature, and, in 1823, speaker pro tem. of the Senate. He possessed the important qualification of being an intimate friend of Jackson. October 28, 1829, the act providing for the building of a penitentiary became a law. Ten acres of ground, about one mile southwest of the Court House in Nashville, was selected as a site, and work began immediately under the supervision of the architect, David Morrison, who quarried the rock, upon the grounds, used in its construction, and so vigorous was the work prosecuted that a proclamation was issued by the Governor, January 1, 1831, announcing the penitentiary open to receive prisoners. The cost of the building was about fifty thousand dollars. In 1857, the west wing was added at a cost of thirty-six thousand dollars, and in 1867, two large shops, known as the east and west shops, were built. Its first prisoner was W. G. Cook, from Madison county, convicted of malicious stabbing and assault and battery. Being a tailor, he made his own clothes.



GOV. WILLIAM HALL.

4. The cholera, in 1833, invaded the penitentiary, and its ravages were so rapid that in a few days business was suspended and an extra force of nurses and physicians employed. Not one of the eighty-three convicts escaped the disease, and nineteen died. The State utilized this convict labor in manufacturing various articles of trade. The departments soon added were: shoe-making, coopering, stone-cutting, tailoring, chair-making, blacksmithing, hating, wagon-making, carpentering, and brick-laying. The State aimed to employ the convicts, as far as possible, upon such work as would least compete with private manufacture.

5. This system was continued till 1866, when the inspectors reported that for the previous thirty years this institution had cost the State an average of fifteen thousand dollars a year. At its session in that year, the Legislature passed an act to establish a board of three Directors, who were authorized to lease the convicts, prison and machinery to the highest bidder for a term of four years. The lease was made to Hyatt, Briggs and Moore, afterward Ward and Briggs, at forty cents a day for each convict, and the State was to provide guards to preserve discipline. In May, 1867, three hundred mutinous convicts attempted to escape and not succeeding, in the following month they burnt the workshops. The lessees refused to pay for the labor and claimed damages, because the State did not preserve order. Finally the State paid them one hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars and sixty-four cents for damages and materials lost.

6. In 1871, it was leased to Cherry, O'Connor & Co., and again in 1876. It then paid the State over one hundred thousand dollars a year. After this the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, with headquarters at Tracy City, leased it. The Legislature of 1893 abolished the old prison at Nashville, and authorized a committee to purchase another site and connect the prison with a farm, believing this would secure better results and ameliorate many of the hard features of prison life.

7. The Legislature, October 19, 1832, passed an act to build a lunatic hospital to be located at Nashville. A site one mile from the city was secured and ten thousand dollars appropriated to pay for the same and erect suitable buildings. The asylum was not ready for occupancy till 1840. In 1843, there were only thirteen patients in this institution, which had cost over fifty-six thousand dollars. In 1847, Miss D. L. Dix visited Tennessee and found the accommodations for the insane inadequate. She memorialized the Legislature for its betterment. Disposition was made of the hospital and site, and a healthy location secured.

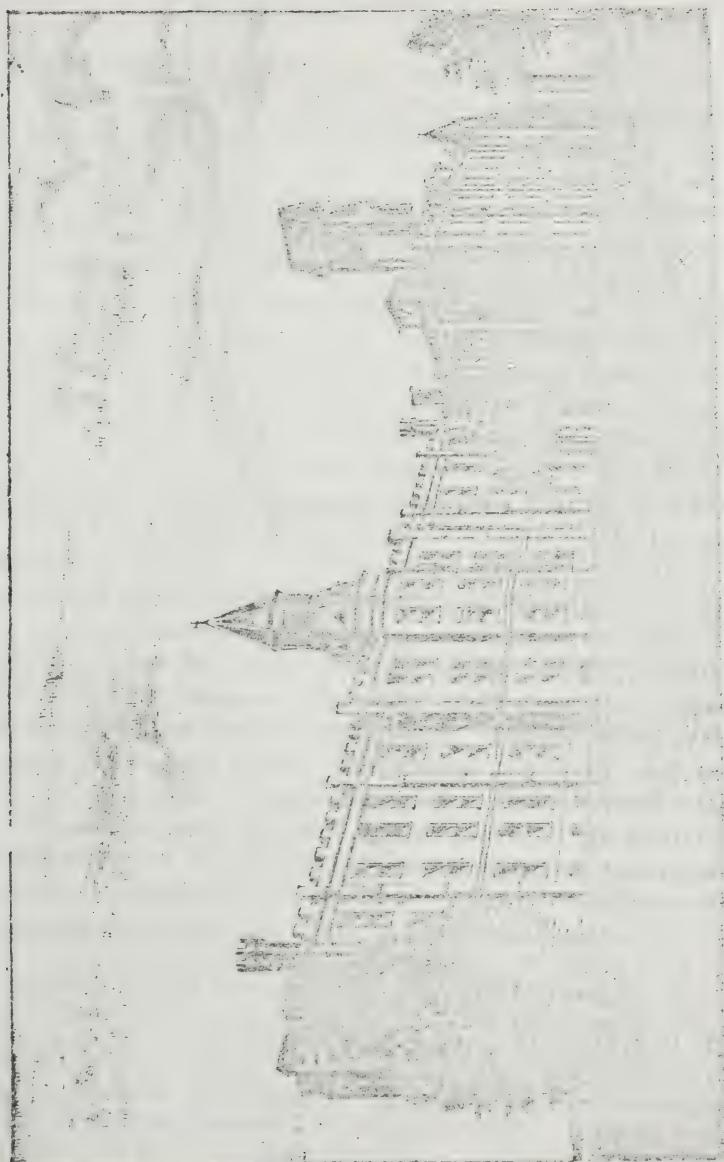
upon which a commodious and magnificent structure was erected which for a long time was amply sufficient to accommodate the insane of the State.

8. The Superintendent of this asylum, in 1883, urged the Legislature, as he had done previously, to provide more ample accommodations for the insane. At its session in this year, the Legislature appropriated eighty thousand dollars for the erection of the East Tennessee Insane Asylum, near Knoxville. The original appropriation being exhausted, in 1885, the Legislature granted ninety-five thousand dollars more for its completion. March 1, 1886, this asylum was ready for occupancy. Its site, Lyon's View, is one of the most beautiful and desirable that could have been obtained.

9. With these two large asylums, it was found necessary to provide another for the rapidly increasing number of insane, and an appropriation of eighty-five thousand dollars was made for the erection of a similar institution near Bolivar, in Hardeman county. This building, constructed of brick with white stone trimmings, cost over two hundred thousand dollars, and accommodates hundreds of the unfortunate wards of the State.

10. As early as 1834 or 1835, the Tennessee Agricultural and Horticultural Society was organized, and annual fairs were held for a few years, which did much to develop these industries in the State. This society was represented by some of the best men in the State. In 1840, it established the "Tennessee State Agriculturist, with Tolbert Fanning, editor. For the promotion of farming, the Tennessee State Agricultural Society was organized in 1842, with authorized capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars.

11. The Medical Society of Tennessee was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed January 9, 1830. One hundred and fifty-four physicians, residing in the various counties of the State, were named in the charter. They were allowed to appoint boards of censors, to grant licenses to applicants to practice



medicine. The first meeting was held in Nashville, May 3, 1830, and its organization completed by adopting a constitution and by-laws and a code of medical ethics, and electing officers for two years.

12. The first Constitution of Tennessee had been so wisely constructed as to subserve its purpose for forty years without urgent necessity being felt for its revision. In 1833, in response to a demand in various directions for its amendment, the Legislature passed an act, November 27, providing for the calling of a convention, which should consist of sixty members, who should be elected on the first Thursday and Friday of March following, and that it should meet at Nashville on the third Monday in May. On May 19, 1834, it assembled and elected Willie Blount, of Montgomery county, temporary Chairman, and W. B. Carter was elected President. Many changes were made in the old Constitution.

13. Before this revision, a supreme and despotic power was given the Legislature, whose members usually had the leisure to be candidates and the means to be successful. Those primitive days had election expenses. The Legislature elected all judges, state attorneys and justices of the peace. Justices of the peace composed the County Courts, who elected the sheriff, coroner, trustee and constable. These officers were almost unimpeachable. The convention adjourned August 30, 1834. In 1830, the census showed five hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-six whites, and one hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-eight slaves in Tennessee.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where had the Legislature been meeting? What did the Governor announce? 2. What occurred in 1827? Give a short sketch of the life of Houston. 3. What of the penitentiary? Where located? 4. What occurred in it in 1833? Name its business departments. 5. What did the Inspectors report? Why was it leased? With what result? 6. Who were the lessees? What was done in 1893? 7. What of insane asy-

lums? How many are there and what have they cost? 8. Give the substance of this section. 9. Name and locate the third asylum. 10. When and for what purpose was the Tennessee Agricultural and Horticultural Society organized? 11. When was the Medical Society organized? 12. What of the first Constitution of Tennessee? How many members revised it? 13. Give the substance of this section.

CHAPTER XV.

GREAT HEROES ELEVATED.

1. General Jackson was pre-eminently a military man, born with the martial instinct, and a Revolutionary soldier at the childish age of thirteen. He was born in North Carolina, but his parents moved to Tennessee while he was but an infant. His career in camps and upon his country's battle-fields had left to the rugged soldier but little time for courtly graces or a finished education, but the native vigor of his mind was wonderful, and his honesty absolutely incorruptible. When approached by Clay's friends for a bargain, in 1824, he bluntly told them that he would see them, and Mr. Clay himself, sunk into the earth before he would soil his honor by such foul huckstering and defiance of the people's will.

2. Adams' unscrupulous conduct in his midnight appointments really forced upon Jackson the sweeping displacements by which numbers were thrown out of office and their places supplied by Democrats. Then, too, he might have thought he was bound in honor to reward the Democracy for its services, and console it for its former disappointment. He could, in all seriousness, have claimed that every man appointed by Adams was fraudulently appointed and was therefore unworthy of the place.

3. Jackson's services to his country were vast and varied. For over half a century he had been her brave and faithful soldier against foreign and domestic foes, and he was in every way worthy of the honor conferred by the gift of the Presidency. His two terms of office were from 1829 to 1837. He was a true friend, and an open, honorable enemy, and possessed of indomitable courage. His diplomacy savored rather of the camp than the court, but it was most effectual. By the treaty of 1831, France agreed to pay to the United States five million dollars indemnity for injuries to American commerce.

4. In 1834, that nation had not paid the money, and Jackson ordered home the American minister then at Paris, and advised that French vessels should be seized in lieu of the money. His method proved effectual, and France at once paid the amount promised.

5. In personal character Jackson was rather dictatorial—the result, no doubt, of a life spent in military commands, where he was supreme, and where such seeming lordliness might easily have been acquired. He was what Dr. Johnson called a "good hater," but he was also the staunchest of friends to those in whom he placed confidence, or to whom he owed gratitude.

6. He was the uncompromising enemy of that first of American money monopolies, the National Bank, and vetoed and re-vetoed it with a will. Doing nothing until he was assured that he was in the right, he seldom faltered or turned back.

7. President Jackson's first Cabinet was: Martin Van Buren, New York, Secretary of State; S. D. Ingram, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; John H. Eaton, Tennessee, Secretary of War; John Branch, North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; W. T. Barry, Kentucky, Postmaster-General; John McPherson Berrien, Georgia, Attorney-General. Jackson's first Cabinet did not heartily co-operate with him, and in the formation of his second Cabinet the following were selected: Edward Livingston,

Louisiana, Secretary of State; Louis McLane, Delaware, Secretary of the Treasury; Lewis Cass, Ohio, Secretary of War; Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy; Roger B. Taney, Maryland, Attorney-General; W. T. Barry, Kentucky, Postmaster-General.

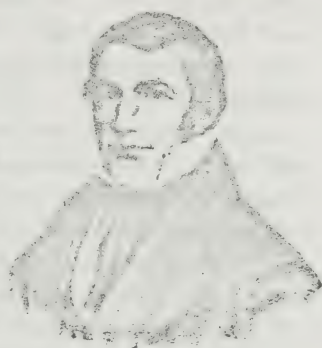
8. The principal occurrences during Jackson's administration were the Black Hawk and Seminole wars, the tariff legislation, South Carolina nullification, vetoing the National Bank charter renewal, removal of government funds from the National Bank, admission of Arkansas, anti-slavery agitation, the great panic, twenty million dollar fire in New York, and the massacre of Major Dade and his command of one hundred and seventeen men, but a single one escaping. Jackson was born March 15, 1767, and died June 8, 1845.

9. In 1829, in the election of Governor, William Carroll was a candidate, and was elected, serving till 1835, when Newton Cannon was elected, defeating William Carroll and West H. Humphreys. Cannon served till 1839. In those days there were no strong issues to agitate the people as there are now. The masses were ignorant and did not know the real issues, hence party favoritism was a strong incentive in the elections, the voters thinking little of qualification.

10. Hugh L. White was born in North Carolina, October 30, 1773, and removed to Knox county, Tennessee, in 1786. In 1796, he began the practice of law, and was Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee from 1801 to 1815, except from 1807 to 1809, during which period he was State Senator. In 1815, he became President of the old State Bank of Tennessee. In 1825, he was elected to the United States Senate, and was acting Vice-President of that body in 1832. He was re-elected to the United States Senate in 1835. Jackson and his friends opposed his re-election. White was a Presidential candidate in 1836, receiving only the votes of Georgia and Tennessee. The Legislature instructed him to support the leading measures of Van Buren's administra-

tion, but this he disliked, and on January 27, 1840, he resigned. He was an elector for the State-at-large, in 1840, on the Harrison ticket, but died April 10, 1840.

11. David Crockett was born in East Tennessee, August 17, 1786. He was in the Creek war, after which he located in Giles county, where he was elected Colonel of militia and to the Legislature. Soon after he removed to Obion county and was again, in 1823, elected to the Legislature. He was a Congressional candidate in 1825, but was defeated. Two years later he was successful. Not admiring Jackson,



COL. DAVID CROCKETT.

he opposed his leading measures, which led to his defeat for reelection. He emigrated to Texas and took part in the siege of the Alamo. After its downfall, Crockett was taken prisoner and killed by the Mexicans, March 6, 1836.

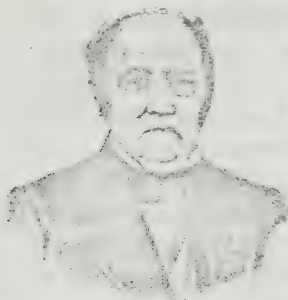
12. Newton Cannon was born in North Carolina, in 1781, but removed to Williamson county, Tennessee. In 1811, he was elected to the Legislature. He entered the Creek war as a private, but was soon elected Captain, and then Colonel, of the Tennessee Mounted Rifles. In 1814, Felix Grundy resigned his seat in Congress and was succeeded by Cannon, who was in Congress, one term excepted, until 1823; during that intermission he was negotiating a treaty with the Chickasaws. Cannon.



GOV. NEWTON CANNON.

Crockett and Bell opposed Jackson, and voted for Hugh L. White. They were Democrat-Republicans.

13. John Bell was born near Nashville, February 15, 1797. He located at Franklin, and was elected, in 1817, to the State



HON. JOHN BELL.

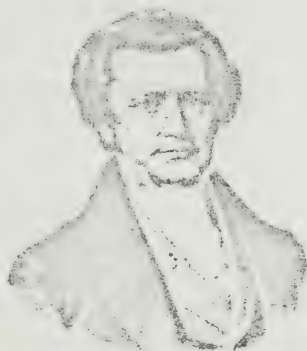
Senate, after which he devoted himself to law and literature. In 1827, he opposed Felix Grundy for Congress and was overwhelmingly elected. Bell hated Jackson, and went to Congress eager to manifest his opposition. In 1834, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, but Polk defeated him for it in 1835. Bell remained in Congress till 1837. He had no opposition in 1835. He was

Secretary of War in President Harrison's Cabinet in 1841. He and Tyler had an altercation, on account of which he retired and declined an election to the United States Senate. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1847, and then to the United State Senate, where he remained till 1857. He was nominated, in 1860, for the Presidency by the Constitutional Union party, and carried Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. He opposed secession, but went with his State. He died September 10, 1869.

14. John H. Eaton was born in Tennessee in 1790. He began the practice of the law at Nashville. In 1818, he succeeded George W. Campbell in the United States Senate, where he remained till 1829, when he became Secretary of War in Jackson's first Cabinet. He was Governor of Florida Territory from 1834 to 1836, and Minister to Spain from 1836 to 1840. When he returned to Tennessee he supported Harrison, which made him unpopular with his old friends. He completed the "Life of Jackson," begun by Reed, which was published in 1834, and died in Washington City in 1856.

15. Cave Johnson was born in Robertson county, Tennessee, January 11, 1793. He practiced law till 1820, when he became Circuit Judge. In 1829, he was elected to Congress, where he remained till 1837. He was Postmaster-General in Polk's Cabinet, and was President of the State Bank of Tennessee from 1850 to 1859. In 1863, he was elected to the State Senate as a Unionist, but being feeble in health, he declined to serve, and died at Clarksville, January 23, 1866.

16. Felix Grundy was born, September 11, 1777, in what is now West Virginia. In 1779, he removed with his parents to Pennsylvania and, in 1780, to Kentucky. He was, in 1799, a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, and subsequently a member of the Kentucky Legislature. He was appointed, in 1806, to the Supreme Bench, and became, in 1807, Chief Justice of Kentucky. Resigning, he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he made the reputation of being the ablest criminal lawyer in the Southwest. In 1811 and 1813, he was



HON. FELIX GRUNDY.

elected to Congress, but resigned in 1813. He was an active factor in the State Legislature till 1827. That year, John Bell defeated him for Congress, but, in 1829, he was elected United States Senator. He became Attorney-General in Van Buren's Cabinet in 1838, but soon resigned to succeed E. H. Foster, whom the Legislature forced to resign for disloyalty. Grundy had ability, energy and magnetism. He died at Nashville, December 19, 1840.

17. The number of great men which Tennessee has produced is legion. Suffice it to say that not even a creditable notice can be given in a volume like this, and only a few of the most conspicuous can be reviewed. Later the student will study the his-

tory of the United States, in which he will find much epitomized in connection with what he has already studied, as these men have participated in national issues from the first.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is said of Jackson? Clay? 2. What did Adams do? 3. What of Jackson's services? Ability? 4. What did he do in 1834? Result? 5. Give his personal characteristics. Why? 6. What did he oppose? Why? 7. What of his Cabinets? 8. Name the principal events in his administration. 9. Who was elected Governor? When? 10. Sketch Hugh L. White's life. 11. What can you say of David Crockett? 12. Outline the life of Newton Cannon. 13. Give the substance of this section. 14. What of John H. Eaton? 15. Give principal events in the life of Cave Johnson. 16. Tell what you know of Felix Grundy. 17. What of the great men of Tennessee? 18. What will you find later?

CHAPTER XVI.

THE RISE OF PARTIES.

1. In the early days in Tennessee there seems to have been but one party, and that was Jackson's party. He had settled in the Mero District, which is now Middle Tennessee, when it was covered in primeval canebrakes, and was one of its first Representatives in Congress, both in the House and Senate, and had really little or no opposition for any place in the management of public affairs that he sought.

2. In 1824, his State went almost solidly for him for the Presidency, and, in 1828, not more than one thousand votes were cast against him. When his last term was closing and he declined to be a candidate again, his friends desiring to retain the Presidential hold on the United States urged him to support Hugh L. White. This he declined, believing the candidates should be

nominated in convention. Jackson favored Martin Van Buren, of New York, who had been his Vice-President.

3. This arrayed White's friends against Jackson, and seemingly they were going to succeed in White's election, but at this juncture journalism was thoroughly organized all over the State, with the most brilliant contributors. These held up in bright panoramic view and review the many great things that had characterized the eventful life of Jackson, who had nominated Van Buren to the Court of St. James, but whose nomination the Senate refused to confirm. When it was publicly known that Jackson preferred Van Buren, it excited the ire of the leading politicians in Tennessee, who organized a party for Judge White, denounced Van Buren's nomination, and accused Jackson of deserting them for the purpose of naming his successor. This party went in a body against the Democratic nominee and Jackson, giving the vote of the State to White.

4. In 1837, almost the entire press, and all the politicians but Polk and Grundy, were for White. For a time they endeavored to show Jackson disloyal to his State, and the election went for the partisans of White. This made Jackson, who was then in retirement at the Hermitage, unpleasant, after leading such an active life. In 1838, an organization was made by Jackson's friends to carry the election in 1840. The ablest journalists were put at the helm of the most influential papers, and with untiring energy and zeal worked for Jackson's issue.

5. In the meantime, James K. Polk's term as Speaker ended, and he came home from Congress to do battle for Democracy. The campaign waxed hotter and hotter, until in May, June and July, up to the day of the election in August, it became the most ardent political contest that had ever occurred in the State. Colonel Polk rode on horseback from Carter to Shelby, making speeches in every county, and wherever the people would meet to hear him. Governor Cannon, his competitor, met him everywhere. Candidates were addressing the people every day.

and the newspapers were filled with crimination and recrimination.

6. Personal conflicts between partisans occurred almost daily and it seemed as if difference of political opinions could not be tolerated in Tennessee and personal friendship preserved and maintained, but the result was the election of Polk Governor by an immense majority. The Legislature had a Democratic majority in both houses, by which Felix Grundy was elected to the United States Senate. It was a joyous day to Jackson.

7. Jackson loved to tell how much he was gratified when his own dear Tennessee came back to him; how he knew it would do so, when the people should be made to see the mere partisan management by which they had been estranged from him; and what unbounded confidence he had in their virtue and intelligence. This grand political achievement brought Governor Polk before the country as a man of mark in his party, and contributed to give him, more than any other event of his life, that prominence which led to his nomination and election to the Presidency in 1844.

8. The animosity of this contest grew out of a faction led by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, who was a powerful and famous Whig. Clay never liked Jackson, of whom he never lost an opportunity to speak discreditably. In 1840, the census showed this population in Tennessee: Whites, six hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-seven; free negroes, five thousand five hundred and twenty-four; slaves, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-three. Ex-Governor William Carroll died at Nashville, March 22, 1844.

9. In the session of 1839-40, the Legislature enacted a law to establish a system of public schools. Laws had before been enacted, but education had never received the attention it deserved. Many appropriations had been made to the support of common schools, but the system adopted had proved inefficient and by no means equal to the expectation of those who first

established them, and a prejudice existed against academies and colleges.

10. A common school convention met at Knoxville, April 19, 1847. It recommended the appointment of a board of education for each county, whose duty would be to examine applicants and grant licenses to teachers, with various other duties connected with the schools. They reported, in 1840, fifty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-one whites over twenty years of age who could neither read nor write. This was very mortifying to the people, who were anxious for the education of their friends and children.

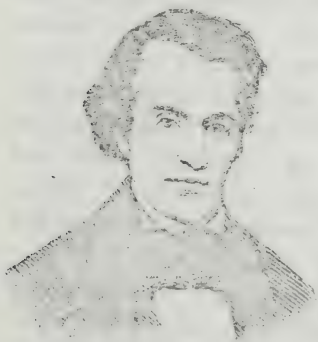
11. The State had for a long time been terrorized by John A. Murrell and his gang but, in 1835, it was broken up by hanging five of the leaders at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and appointing vigilance committees throughout the Southwest. Nothing was too wicked for Murrell, who had killed many inoffensive people and stolen much valuable property. He was born in Middle Tennessee, where his history is yet familiar.

12. The Presidential vote of the State was: Harrison, Whig, sixty thousand three hundred and ninety-one; Van Buren, Democrat, forty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-nine. The Constitution of 1834 favored internal improvements by the State subscribing one-half of the stock in all railroad and turnpike companies, provided the amount of stock taken by the State had not reached four million dollars. This was soon found to be unwise and, in 1840, the law was repealed.

13. At this period many railroads were being built, and the systems, after having undergone many changes, exist in modified and improved forms. They have done so much for the development of the great resources of our country that progressive people will always look with interest to the construction of railroads, turnpikes, and the improvement of rivers, for they bear away the commerce of the world, facilitate transportation, and bring commodities to our doors.

14. Henry Clay, the real founder of the Whig party, was present at the great Nashville Whig convention which met August 17, 1840. Clay was one of the greatest men of his day, and when it was known that he would be present at that convention it added intensely to the already great interest which was developing throughout the country. Delegates were present from all over the Union, and Clay made an imposing speech, in which he displayed great intelligence, and it created such enthusiasm, that the Democrats became dejected over their prospects, and the Whig candidates, Harrison and Tyler, were elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. After the inauguration, Harrison lived only one month, and was succeeded by Tyler.

15. Polk was a fascinating and successful stump-speaker. In 1841, the Whigs were much encouraged over the election of Harrison, and they nominated James C. Jones for Governor. They sought a man whom they could put against Polk, who was now very distinguished, but Jones' reputation as an eloquent speaker was unbounded. The campaign elicited strong demonstrations of party fealty, but resulted in the election of Jones, Governor.



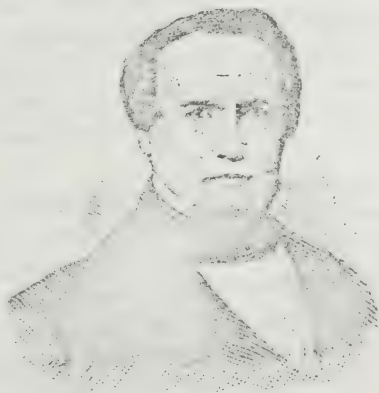
16. James C. Jones was born April 20, 1809, in Davidson county, Tennessee. In 1837 and 1839, he was elected to the Legislature from Wilson county. He was an elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840, was Governor from 1841 to 1845, and in 1848, was a delegate to the National Whig Convention. He removed to Memphis in 1850, and became the first President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In 1851, he was elected United States Senator, after which he was a Democrat, and died at Memphis, October 29, 1859.

QUESTIONS.—1. What of parties? Jackson? 2. What occurred in 1824? 3. What effect did this have? What did the Democrats do? 4. What was the condition of affairs in 1837? 5. What of James Knox Polk? The campaign? 6. Who was elected Governor? United States Senator? 7. Give the substance of this section. 8. From what did this animosity grow? 9. What of the public school system? 10. What did the convention recommend? 11. What of John A. Murrell? 12. What did the Constitution favor? 13. What of railroads? Turnpikes? 14. Give the substance of this section. 15. Who were the candidates for Governor? Result? 16. Sketch the life of James C. Jones.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

1. The agitation of slavery from 1840 to 1850 became more violent than ever before. The Abolitionists, avowing a law of conscience higher than the civil law, had grown to be an organized and active minority, who declared an unqualified war on slavery in the South. By using money and systematic agencies, they fearlessly entered the South and aided many slaves to escape from their masters. In 1845, Aaron V. Brown, Democrat, was elected Governor over Ephraim H. Foster, Whig. Brown was frequently a member of the Legislature. In 1839, he was elected to Congress, where he served three successive terms, and was a delegate to the Southern Convention at Nashville in 1850, and also to the Baltimore Convention in 1852. He drafted



GOV. AARON V. BROWN.

the platform upon which Pierce was elected. In 1856, the National Democratic Convention gave him twenty-nine votes for the Vice-Presidency. He was Postmaster-General in Buchanan's Cabinet, and died in Washington City, March 8, 1859.

2. The Republicans composed the law-abiding element of the anti-slavery party. They organized into a third national party and opposed the extension of slavery beyond the boundaries of the States in which it then existed, and insisted that every new State admitted into the Union should be, in the future, free soil. In Tennessee there were many citizens dissatisfied with slavery.

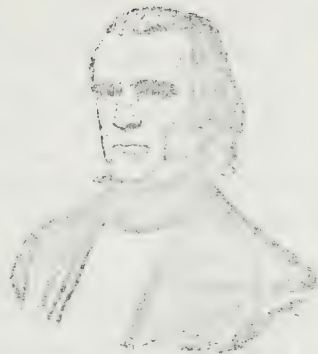
3. In the Legislature of 1841-2, the Whigs had a majority in the Lower House. With the Speaker, Samuel Turney, the vote in it was thirteen Democrats to twelve Whigs. White and Foster, United States Senators, had resigned because they could not conscientiously obey and vote their Legislative instructions about the United States Bank, etc. With that session, Anderson's and Nicholson's appointments to the United States Senate expired. The Democrats in the Senate refused to elect United States Senators, and Governor Jones appointing none, Tennessee was unrepresented in the United States Senate from 1841 to 1843. In 1841, President Harrison appointed John Bell, Secretary of War. John D. Kelly was appointed Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

4. At Baltimore, in 1844, James Knox Polk was nominated by the Democrats, and in November elected to the Presidency of the United States, making the second President from Tennessee. Van Buren was the most popular candidate and by thoughtless expressions he impaired his popularity, thereby bringing forward Polk, who had been prominent in public affairs for several years, during which time he held many positions of usefulness.

5. James K. Polk was born November 2, 1795, in Meigsburg county, North Carolina. With his father, he came

Tennessee in 1806, was clerk of the Tennessee Senate in 1820, and in 1823, was a member of the Legislature. In 1825, he was elected to Congress, serving continuously until 1839. From 1835 to 1839, he was Speaker of the House. Coming home, in 1839, he defeated Newton Cannon for Governor, but in 1841 and 1843, James C. Jones defeated him for the same office.

The Tennessee Legislature nominated him for Vice-President, in 1840. Four years later, the Democrats nominated him for the Presidency and he was elected, but Clay, his competitor, carried this State, the first instance in which a President was elected and failed to carry his State. He died at Nashville, June 15, 1849.



PRES. JAMES K. POLK.

6. The country had not witnessed a brighter administration than Polk's. In 1846, a treaty was made with Great Britain by which the northwest boundary was determined. James Buchanan succeeded in securing an agreement by both nations to Webster's old line, the forty-ninth parallel. All was determined but the extreme northwest corner. The treaty of Washington, in 1871, completed this. Polk's Cabinet was: James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Secretary of State; R. J. Walker, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Treasury; W. L. Marcy, New York, Secretary of War; George Bancroft, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Cave Johnson, Tennessee, Postmaster-General; John V. Mason, Virginia, Attorney-General.

7. A dispute arose over the Texas boundary, in which the Texans claimed west to the Rio Grande. Mexico claimed east to the Nueces. By annexation, this dispute was transferred to the United States. General Gaines and his army had been sent

long before this to the Sabine as an "army of observation." General Taylor, afterwards President, and his army now became an "army of occupation," to guard the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. General Taylor was ordered back under penalty of war by General Santa Anna. This hastened Taylor in fortifying. The Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande and captured a detachment of men, in which engagement several Americans were killed. May 13, 1846, Congress declared war.

8. In 1846, Governor Brown issued a call for two thousand and eight hundred volunteers, to which thirty thousand responded. In the first conflict at Palo Alto, Taylor defeated the Mexicans. The next day he defeated the Mexican army at Resaca de la Palma. These battles caused Congress to declare war. Taylor remained at Matamoras till the autumn of 1846. From Matamoras he marched to Monterey, and after a four days' fight the city was captured. Taylor met the Mexican General, Santa Anna, who had twenty thousand men, at Buena Vista, on February 23, 1847, and again the Mexicans were repulsed. In the meantime, General Winfield Scott was doing valiant service in Central Mexico. Santa Anna sent a demand to Taylor for an unconditional surrender. The reply was: "General Taylor never surrenders."

9. General Scott landed his army near Vera Cruz, and after a severe bombardment captured the place March 20, 1847. In April, Scott defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, and entered La Puebla in May, where he remained until August, awaiting re-enforcements. These having arrived, he pushed towards the City of Mexico. On August 20, Scott's forces fought and won five battles: they stormed Contreras; they captured San Antonio; they stormed the two fortified heights of Churubusco; and they routed Santa Anna's whole army that marched out of the city to oppose them. Scott then approached the city, and the defenses the Castle of Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, were stormed and

taken by General Worth. At the gates of the city, five days later, the battle raged with awful fury, when the strongest Mexican fort, the Castle of Chapultepec, was stormed and captured. The Mexican army, during the night, left the city, and the next morning the United States flag floated in triumph from the national palace. This terminated the war with Mexico.

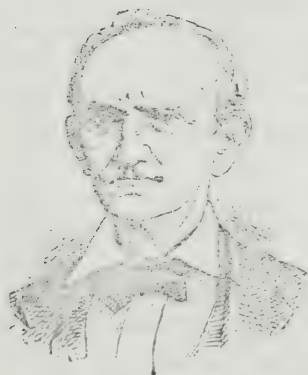
10. A treaty was made which ceded to the United States the country of California and New Mexico, and guaranteed the free navigation of the Gulf of California. The United States agreed to pay Mexico fifteen million dollars, and an additional sum of three million dollars to such citizens of the United States as were creditors of Mexico. This is called the "Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo," from the Mexican town in which it was arranged. By conquest and purchase we acquired Texas, New Mexico, California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado, in area a mighty empire of itself, the importance of which we cannot estimate. The mineral wealth, the agricultural and live-stock products, and other resources of these States and Territories, affect the markets of the world.

11. General Taylor's war record had made him so popular that he was nominated and elected to the Presidency by the Whig party in 1848. He died July 9, 1850, and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore, Vice-President.

QUESTIONS.—1. What was the great theme now? Give a sketch of Governor Brown. 2. What did the Republicans compose? 3. How was the Legislature divided? 4. Whom did the Democrats nominate? Why? 5. Give a biographical sketch of him. 6. What of his administration? 7. What occurred between Texas and Mexico? Why? 8. Give the substance of this section. 9. What of Scott's forces? 10. What did the treaty cede? For what? 11. What of General Taylor? Died when? Tell all you can of this war.

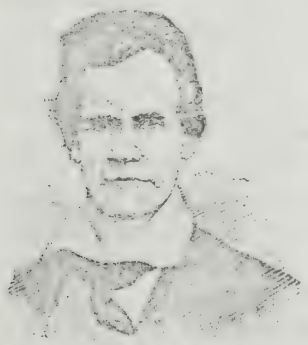
CHAPTER XVIII.

THE FEUD STRENGTHENS.



GOV. NEIL S. BROWN.

1. In 1847, Neil S. Brown, Whig, was elected Governor, defeating Aaron V. Brown. Neil S. Brown was born in Giles county, Tennessee, April 18, 1810. He entered the Florida campaign against the Seminoles, and was conspicuous in the Mud Creek battle, after which he was in the Legislature frequently. In 1830, he was on the electoral ticket for White and, in 1844, for Clay. He was Governor from 1847 to 1849, and, in 1850, was Minister to Russia. He was returned to the Legislature in 1855, of which he became Speaker. He was prominent in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and died at Nashville in 1886.



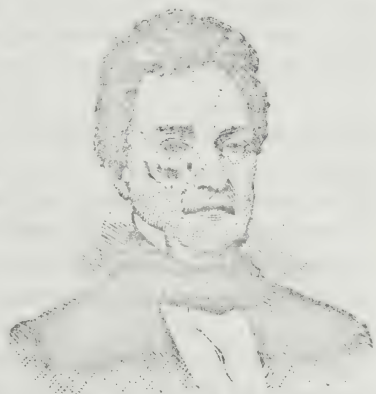
GOV. WM. TROUSDALE

2. In 1849, William Trousdale, Democrat, was elected Governor over Neil S. Brown. William Trousdale was born in North Carolina, September 23, 1790. In 1795, his family moved to Tennessee. He was in the Creek war at Tallahatchie and Talladega, and later with Jackson at Pensacola and New Orleans. In 1841, he was a Van Buren elector. He was in the Mexican war, in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. In the last engagement he was twice wounded. For gallant conduct at Chapultepec, the President

made him Brigadier-General by brevet in the United States army. President Pierce, in 1852, appointed him Minister to Brazil. He died March 27, 1872.

3. The Southern Convention, which met in May, 1850, at Nashville, was controlled by pro-slavery men, who opposed Congress taking measures to thwart slave owners in their rights. There were many strong Democrats in this convention, who were conspicuous in favoring the resolutions, which this convention adopted, denouncing Congress for its action. Ex-Governor Aaron V. Brown prepared the address, and A. O. P. Nicholson drew up the resolutions. That element in Tennessee that opposed secession knew not what to think of this action.

4. In 1851, William B. Campbell was elected Governor by the Whigs. He was born near Nashville, February 1, 1807. In 1829, he was elected Attorney-General, and, in 1835, to the Legislature. In 1836, he was made Captain in Trousdale's regiment and fought through the Seminole war. He was a Member of Congress from 1837 to 1843. He was Colonel, in 1847, of the First Tennessee Regiment, that served in the Mexi-



GOV. WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL.

can war, fighting at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Monterey. Subsequently, he became Judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Tennessee. He refused the command of the Tennessee troops in the late war, because he opposed secession. Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General in the Union army, but he soon resigned. In 1865, he was elected to Congress, and died August 11, 1867.

5. When California applied for admission into the Union, the spectre of coming strife and bloodshed was seen in the renewal of the struggle over the question of freedom or slavery in this new sister in the galaxy of States. Southern men like Clay thought that the whole subject had been settled in 1820, when, by the Missouri Compromise, it had been ordained that involuntary servitude should not obtain north of the geographical line $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude.

6. It was understood that the surrender of the right to own slaves north of this line was the consideration for the admission of the right to own them south of it, and that this was what the compromise meant. They were told that the inhibition alone was effective, and that no such converse right was intended to be conveyed as that contended for by the South. The most logical of these men said Congress had exceeded its powers in the enactment mentioned, and that no power could settle the question but the people of the State.

7. It was seen that "Wilmot's Proviso," which was an amendment continually offered by Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, excluding slavery from all future States, was the fixed determination of the North. After a bitter struggle, Henry Clay, as the last service of a long and illustrious life, procured the passage of the compromise of 1850, in which the only concession by the North was the "Fugitive Slave Law."

8. This provided that Federal courts and officers should arrest and return to their owners such slaves as should be found absconding in the different States, whether free or slave-holding. This was greeted by a prodigious outcry from the North. They determined that this national law should not be executed, and the different free States enacted personal liberty laws, which made it penal to aid Congress in executing its law.

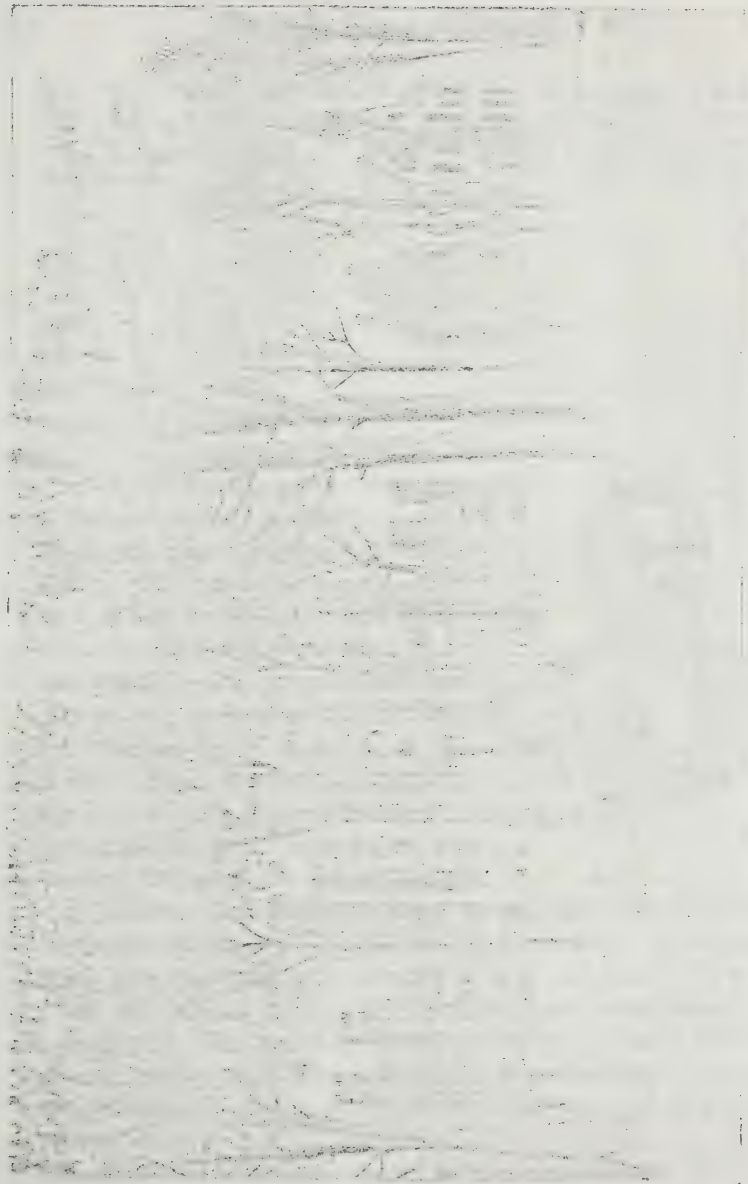
9. The Southern people were both exasperated and disheartened at such manifestations, and in view of such palpable violations of their plain Constitutional right, began seriously to con-

sider whether in a union with the North the arbitrary will of the people of those States was to be the rule of government rather than the Constitution solemnly agreed upon between their forefathers. If this were to be so, the dream of liberty, regulated by law in the Federal Union, was at an end.

10. The election of Pierce to the Presidency, in 1852, was considered by many as a rebuke to those who had been so clamorous in the North against the compromise of 1850. He was a warm supporter of the rights of the individual States, and the knowledge of this fact brought repose to the minds of Southern men. In 1853, John L. Marling went as Minister to Venezuela, and the Mississippi Central and Tennessee, Mississippi and Tennessee, and Nashville and Knoxville railroads, were incorporated. This year an act was passed to establish a State Agricultural Bureau. Tennessee was thus manfully meeting the requirements of civilization, for the condition of the highways affords the truest test of a people's advancement in prosperity. About this year the Masonic Fraternity of Tennessee established an Institution at Clarksville known as the Masonic University of Tennessee. This school has changed several times, and is now known as the Southwestern Presbyterian University.

11. Taylor's election to the Presidency did not strengthen the Whig cause. In June, 1852, at Baltimore, they nominated General Winfield Scott for President, and W. A. Graham for Vice-President, their best men. In the election they carried only four States, showing that the star of their political destiny had forever set. Tennessee was one of the four. Democratic opposition was weak, and at one stroke two hundred and forty-five electoral votes were given for Franklin Pierce, and again Democracy was enthroned at the helm of State.

QUESTIONS.—Who was elected Governor in 1847? Give a sketch of him. 2. Who was elected Governor in 1849? Give a sketch of his life. 3. What of the Southern Convention? 4. Give a sketch of William B. Campbell. 5. What occurred now?



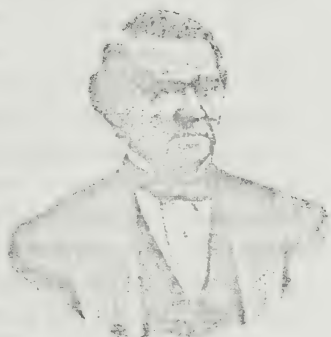
SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY, CLARKSVILLE

Why? 6. What was understood? 7. What was "Wilmot's Proviso?" 8. What did the "Fugitive Slave Law" provide? 9. How did the South feel now? 10. How was Pierce's election considered? What University was established at Clarksville in 1850. 11. Give the substance of this section.

CHAPTER XIX.

JUST BEFORE THE WAR.

1. In 1853, the candidates for Governor were Andrew Johnson, Democrat, and Gustavus A. Henry, Whig. They were both influential men, whom the people could trust. Johnson had risen from abject poverty until he was now regarded as one of the State's best men. In this canvass he advocated changes in the United States Constitution. He was elected Governor in 1853 and again in 1855, defeating M. P. Gentry, Whig, in the second contest.



GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON.

2. Andrew Johnson was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. He moved to Greenville, Tennessee, in May, 1826, and was an alderman of that city from 1828 to 1830, when he became its mayor. In 1835, he was elected to the Legislature, and again in 1839. In 1840, he was a Van Buren elector and, in 1841, was sent to the State Senate. In 1843, he was elected to Congress, where he remained for ten successive years. In March, 1862, he was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee. He was nominated by the Republicans, in 1864, for

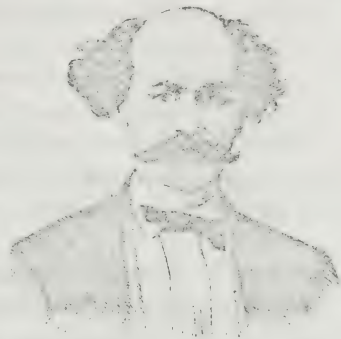
Vice-President, and was elected. When Lincoln died, April 15, 1865, Johnson became President. Because of disputes with Congress, he was impeached, but not convicted. After the expiration of his Presidential term, Tennessee elected him to the United States Senate, where he served one term. He died July 31, 1875.

3. In 1855, the national Whig party was hopelessly divided on slavery. About this time the American party began to organize. This party favored a change in the naturalization laws, making it more difficult for foreigners to become American citizens, and to oppose the election of foreign-born citizens to office. On account of the seeming ignorance of all issues by its leaders, it was stigmatized the "Know-Nothing" party, and it supported Gentry in his race for Governor. In the first campaign, Johnson's issue was that the basis of representation should be white votes, without regard to slavery. When war became inevitable, and all the Southern Senators were resigning, Johnson held his position—the only Southern Senator who did not resign. At this time Johnson was a strong Union Democrat.

4. The Democrats, in 1856, carried Tennessee, the first time since Jackson's day. Slavery was now the great issue. In 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska act became a law, which asserted that Congress had no right to pass the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and that any State north of the line $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ had a right, irrespective of the act, to determine whether it would permit the ownership of slaves. This excited great indignation in the North, from which events were precipitated that resulted in the war.

5. In 1856, the Whigs made no nomination and that party passed out of existence. The Know-Nothing party nominated Millard Fillmore, of New York, for President, and A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President. The Democrats nominated James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and J. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who were elected.

6. In each campaign slavery was the leading issue. Johnson's term having expired, the Democrats nominated and elected Isham G. Harris, Governor, who served from 1857 to 1865. Isham G. Harris was born in Franklin county, Tennessee; was educated at the academy at Winchester; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced to practice at Paris, Henry county, Tennessee, in 1841; was elected to the State Legislature as a Democrat from the counties of Henry, Weakley, and Obion, in 1847; was a candidate for



GOV. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Presidential Elector in the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee on the Democratic ticket in 1848; was elected to Congress as a Democrat from the Ninth Congressional District in 1849; re-elected in 1851, and nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party in 1853, but declined the nomination; removed to Memphis, and there resumed the practice of his profession; was a Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1856; was elected Governor of Tennessee as a Democrat in 1857, re-elected in 1861, and again in 1865; was a Volunteer Aid upon the staff of the Commanding General of the Confederate Army of Tennessee for the last three years of the war; returned to the practice of law at Memphis in 1867, and was engaged in it when elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in 1877; and was re-elected to the Senate in 1883, 1889, and again in 1895.

7. Under successful administrative Governors, Tennessee has grown rapidly in wealth and population. In 1850, the census was: seven hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-six whites, and two hundred and forty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-one slaves; a decade later we had eight hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two whites and

two hundred and eighty-three thousand and nineteen slaves or colored. Robert L. Caruthers was elected Governor in 1863, but on account of Tennessee being in possession of Federal troops, was unable to qualify. President Lincoln appointed Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, who served from 1862 to 1865.

8. In 1860, the situation was full of discouragement for those who loved the Union. The South now seemed determined to form a separate government, in which the North would not be represented. The Southerners were sanguine that slavery as an institution was doomed by the North.

9. John Brown made a raid into Virginia, in 1859, to arm the slaves and incite them to insurrection. This embittered the South very much, notwithstanding he was hanged. It was the opinion of the people that he was a crank seeking notoriety, and who probably thought he would easily gain the friendship of an admiring North.

10. The greatest of all civil wars has been fought with decisive results, and now there is no North, no South, no East, no West, but one great country, with the grandest record of the greatest achievements found in the annals of the world's history. These will immortalize us, and posterity will turn with interest to the annals and say, "How could it be?" In the hospitals, the sanitary and the Christian commissions were unwearied in their great work of love and mercy among the sick. Once in the hospital, no one asked on which side he had fought, but tender hands ministered to his needs and soothed his sufferings, whether he wore the "blue" or the "gray."

QUESTIONS.—1. Who were the candidates for Governor in 1853? 2. Give a sketch of Johnson's life. 3. What of parties now? Leading issue? 4. Give the substance of this section. 5. Name the several nominees. 6. Sketch the life of Isham G. Harris. 7. What of Tennessee's growth? Population? 8. What was the situation now? 9. What of John Brown's raid? 10. What is said of the Civil War?

CHAPTER XX.

THE CIVIL WAR.

1. Governor Harris, on January 7, 1861, convened the General Assembly at Nashville, in extra session, and in his message urgently placed before the Legislature the perilous condition of affairs then existing. Among the first acts was one to provide for an election of delegates to a convention, and to repeal the act abolishing military duty. Messrs. L. P. Walker, of Alabama, and T. J. Wharton, of Mississippi, were invited to address the Legislature. Provisions were made for the election of delegates to the General Convention of the Southern States.

2. On April 15, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to suppress the resistance to national authority. The Secretary of War telegraphed Governor Harris for men to whom Harris replied: "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defense of our rights, or those of our Southern brothers." President Lincoln made requisition for men from Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia. The Governors of these States replied in the negative, which demonstrated their positions in this impending catastrophe.

3. The Secession Convention was voted for as follows: For convention, fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; no convention, sixty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-five. Votes for division delegate, twenty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-nine; for Union delegates, eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and three. The business and interests of the State were so imperiled that Governor Harris called the Legislature to meet again, in extra session on April 23. He recommenced the perfecting of an ordinance declaring the independence of Tennessee of the Federal Union, and the admission of this State into the Confederacy. An ordinance secession was passed May 6, and

June 8, the State voted one hundred and four thousand nine hundred and thirteen for secession, and forty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-eight against it. The Legislature, on May 1, authorized the Governor to enter into a military league with the Confederacy.

4. Three Commissioners, Gustavus A. Henry, A. O. W. Totten, and Washington Barrow, were appointed for that purpose. The people overwhelmingly opposed secession, but Governor Harris was an outspoken secessionist. When the Secession Convention was defeated, it was hoped that Tennessee would remain loyal to the Union. At Fort Sumter, South Carolina, on April 12, the first gun of one of the greatest of civil wars was fired. When Lincoln was inaugurated, the Confederates held all the forts in their territory but Sumter and Pickens. When the people from Middle and West Tennessee heard of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the secession inclination became irresistible, and they enthusiastically demanded immediate admission into the Confederacy.

5. On May 7, these Commissioners met H. W. Hilliard, the accredited representative of the Confederacy, and perfected this league, and the Legislature on the same day ratified it. The following acts were passed: To raise and equip a provisional force of fifty-five thousand volunteers and appropriated five million dollars to equip them; to submit to a popular vote an ordinance to adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States; to regulate the pay of officers and men; and one to authorize the banks of Tennessee to receive and pay out Confederate treasury notes.

6. May 21, 1861, the Confederate Capitol was transferred to Richmond, Virginia. At its first session, after its removal, the Confederate Congress asked for volunteers and passed an act enlisting soldiers for the army. The South made an enthusiastic response to this call, Tennessee contributing the flower of her youth and manhood to swell the Southern army. Gladly did

they enlist and nobly did they fight for a cause which they had learned to love and willingly to espouse.

7. How could the war have been avoided? Its seeds were planted in conditions that existed before the Revolutionary war. They were recognized and pointed out by the framers of the Constitution, but even their wisdom could only postpone the evil, but could not find a remedy. These elements of discord cropped out in every stage of our growth, and gave birth to parties and sectional divisions. They arrayed State and National governments against each other, and ripened into open warfare free and slave institutions. It was beyond the power of poor, frail human wisdom and forbearance to peacefully reconcile these opposing elements into a harmonious union. A peaceful voluntary separation would have been a hollow truce and only an incitement to a greater war. It would have sanctioned the doctrine of despotism, that republics were only born to die. It was to come it was better that it came when it did, when the recollections of a common but glorious history and the ties of a common origin, language, and religion, and the wonderful growth and development of a great country by the common efforts of both North and South were the mystic cords that still held us together and pleaded for union in spite of slavery and opposing views of State and National authority.

8. The war came, in which both sides proved their courage and endurance. In spite of the fearful loss of life and property, of the great pension rolls, of the wounded and disabled, and of widows and orphans, we can all agree, without passion or irritation, that the civil war has secured to the innumerable throng that will follow us the blessings of a stronger government than was possible before, freed from the grave contentions of the past. The people of every State and section and class will in due time have their full share of these benefits. We may now all hope for a perpetual union of indestructible States, in which the people, all free, are the source of all power, whether exercised in the

smallest school district or municipality, or in the numerous States, old and new, or in a Federal government of limited but ample powers over the better part of a continent. Let us hope also that this kindly appreciation of the merits of the great actors in our Civil War, whether on the Union or Confederate side, may be continued and expressed until the last one has met the common foe, when a new generation may impartially cherish a just pride in the courage and heroism of their ancestors, and expend their energy in the peaceful development of a free and great Republic committed to their care.

9. The people in South Carolina, as in other Southern States, believed the North was determined to liberate their slaves. This necessarily created much uneasiness and discontent. On December 20, a convention met in Charleston, in "Secession Hall," and unanimously voted "that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved." Its citizens believed that the Union was broken up and that South Carolina had now, as its Governor said, become a "free and independent State." Two governments in peace were better than one in discord. This ordinance abolished the ordinance of May 23, 1788, which ratified the Constitution.

10. In the meantime, the Thirty-Ninth Congress convened, and Buchanan said in his message: (1) that no State could withdraw from the Union, and (2) that there was no power to coerce or force a State. He suggested concession and conciliation. Northern sentiment assumed two courses: one for Union and coercion, and one demanded no coercion. The South had two ideas also. One was that South Carolina was too hasty, the other was "no coercion." Upon the latter idea the South was almost unanimous.

11. The secession of other States followed rapidly, and ere the 1st of February, 1861, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, had withdrawn from the Union, which

created the most intense excitement. The Southern States were sanguine of their rights and hoped to keep them incontestable.

12. A compromise was offered by J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, as follows: that a Constitutional amendment be drawn making the parallel $36^{\circ} 30'$ the line between the free and slave States. From all parts of the nation petitions were sent to Congress pleading for the adoption of this compromise, but as the Republicans refused to stand by this sentiment, the last hope vanished. Strong efforts were made in the South to have secession deferred, but they were futile.

13. On February 4, 1861, delegates from all these States but Texas, and they arrived later, met at Montgomery, Alabama, framed a government and adopted the appellation, "Confederate States of America," with Montgomery as the Capitol. They elected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President. In March, this government was made permanent. Its Constitution was modeled after the Constitution of the United States.

QUESTIONS.—1. What did the Charleston Convention create? Why? 2. What was the object of the "Constitutional Union" party? Did it do it? Of whom composed? 3. Where did the conventions meet and whom did they nominate? What divisions? Feeling? 4. Give the substance of this section. 5. What did the Commissioners do? What acts were passed? 6. Where was the Confederate Capitol located? What did the Confederate Congress ask for? 7. What did the South think? Could the war have been avoided? 8. Give reasons for thus thinking. 9. What occurred in "Secession Hall?" When? May 23? 10. What did President Buchanan suggest? Why? Southern ideas? 11. What other States seceded? When? 12. Who offered a compromise? What was it? Did it pass? Why? 13. What occurred February 4, 1861? Who were elected officers? What of the Constitution?

CHAPTER XXI.

THE CIVIL WAR—CONTINUED.

1. The action of the Charleston Convention created intense excitement in the South, and the feeling became very general that a dissolution of the Union was impending. To prevent this, if possible, the "Constitutional Union" party was organized. This party nominated, in convention in Baltimore, John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

2. This party adopted no platform, its mission being conciliatory, hoping to unite both sections of the country, and thus avert the threatened dissolution. This new but vigorous party obtained many recruits from the ranks of the older organizations, especially in the South. The Whig party being almost extinct, many of its members joined the Union party and earnestly pleaded for a preservation of the Union.

3. The Richmond Convention met only to adjourn till after the Baltimore Convention, which split into two distinct bodies, each nominating a Presidential ticket, a disastrous mistake and one fatal to the South. One faction of the party nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President; the other nominated Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois, for President, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, for Vice-President.

4. The Republicans met at Chicago, and nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President. The campaign this year was intensely interesting. Long processions of enthusiastic party admirers paraded frequently, and each party made a vigorous effort for victory. Tennessee gave the following vote: For John Bell, sixty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-four; John C. Breckinridge, sixty-four thousand seven hundred and nine.

Stephen A. Douglas, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty; Abraham Lincoln, none. In view of these divisions, the Republican party sprang from infancy into a gigantic party, and elected its ticket by an overwhelming majority. Only one issue was before the people in the campaign, that of slavery, and Lincoln's election was purely sectional. When the result was ascertained, the forebodings showed fated war.

5. The election of the Republican ticket was not a surprise, but it disgusted the Southern leaders. The South loved the Union, for it was formulated by their forefathers, who always referred to the compact with pleasing interest. The Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and was always supported in the South. Believing their interests imperiled, the Southern people began to look around for a remedy.

6. The Legislature, on May 9, 1861, confirmed a list of generals of various ranks, preparatory to the forthcoming contest. All this while East Tennessee, aided by Brownlow, the Whig, and Johnson, the Democrat, made a united effort to remain loyal to the Union. Nowhere has the light of devotion to human freedom burned more luminously than in the mountains of East Tennessee. The vigorous Scotch settlers of that historic section carried with them the same detestation of slavery and reverence for the rights of man that distinguished their ancestors in the highlands beyond the sea.

7. A very large part of the people of East Tennessee remained loyal to the Union throughout the civil war, and sent many soldiers to the Federal army. They were fighting men, these hardy mountaineers, and they never learned what it was to be decisively and enduringly beaten.

8. A Union Convention met at Knoxville on May 30, 1861, and memorialized the Legislature to remain loyal, but this convention was powerless to effect the desired object. It elected T. A. R. Nelson, President, and John M. Fleming, Secretary. It passed resolutions urging the formation of a new State, and declaring

its fealty to the Union, after which it adjourned to meet at Greenville, June 17, 1861, but its plan never materialized.

9. Governor Harris issued his formal proclamation, June 24, 1861, dissolving the tie that had hitherto bound Tennessee to the United States of America, and, on August 1, an election was held to elect Representatives to the Confederate Congress. Little of importance occurred this year in the civil history of this State. To a limited extent battles will be noticed outside the State of Tennessee.

10. On July 21, the main armies of the North and South met in battle array on the plains of Manassas in Virginia. The signal defeat, the total rout, and the wild, disorderly flight of the Union forces back towards Washington, was the result. This news electrified the country. Neither side could honorably recede or compromise now. The North, humiliated with defeat, must retrieve her honor and her fortune; the South, elated with victory, would listen to nothing but a severance of the Union, which the North would never admit. The sympathizers of either side in Tennessee began to flock to the faction which they hoped would succeed. It was in the battle of Manassas that General T. J. Jackson received the famous appellation, "Stonewall," given by General Bee, who was rallying his men for a desperate charge. "Look at General Jackson! He is standing like a stone wall."

11. A large number of arms and prisoners were captured in this battle, the result of which was to establish the Confederacy more strongly than ever in public confidence. The Confederates lost two thousand men, the Federals three thousand. Many Tennessee troops were engaged in this battle, bearing themselves while exposed to the deadliest fire of the Federalists with unflinching courage.

12. Kentucky tried to remain neutral, but neutrality was impossible in a State centrally located, and a force soon overran it and a plan was materialized to augment the Union army

and organize its forces. A large Confederate force under General Polk occupied and fortified Hickman and Columbus, Ky., on September 3, 1861. Two days later, the Federal army in force occupied Paducah and other points in Kentucky. On November 6, General Grant, with a land and naval force, left Cairo to attack General Pillow. A severe battle ensued at Belmont, Missouri, nearly opposite Columbus, resulting in a repulse of the Federal forces with a loss of one thousand men killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The Confederates lost six hundred and forty.

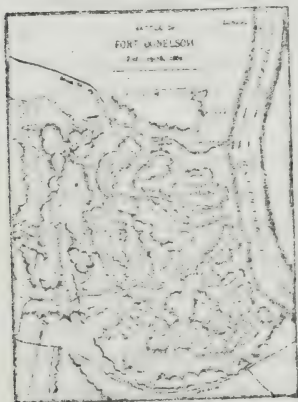
13. Tennessee was the battle ground for both armies. Upon its soil were fought four hundred and eight battles and skirmishes, many of which figured conspicuously and were keenly contested. General A. S. Johnson had headquarters at Bowling Green, and sent out detachments of troops to the fortified points of Hopkinsville, Forts Donelson and Henry, and Columbus, on the west, and Cumberland Ford on the east. General Buell was in chief command of the Federal army, now increased to seventy-five thousand men, and menacing the Southern army at every point. Both sides were busy in recruiting men and in supplying arms and munitions of war.

14. The distresses and horrors of war were now widespread over the land. Families were divided in feelings and sentiment. Very often the father enlisted on one side, his sons on the other. The closest ties and social influences seemed powerless to hold some families together. Under military rule, which heeded not civil or moral law, all the furies of malice, revenge, hatred and violence were let loose upon our State. The klu-klux and guerrillas did much lawlessness.

15. The battle of Mill Springs occurred January 19, 1862, and was a severe blow to the Southern army. In September, 1861, General Johnston had sent Zollicoffer through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. After many skirmishes, Zollicoffer fell back to Mill Springs, on the Cumberland, and thence crossed the river

to Beech Grove, which he fortified. At this place he was met by General Thomas. In the march to meet Thomas he was repulsed. It was in this battle that General Zollicoffer, second in command of the Confederate forces, was killed by a pistol shot fired by Colonel Speed S. Fry. The Federals being heavily reinforced, the Confederates were defeated and driven back, retreating into Tennessee. The killed and wounded on each side were over three hundred. This left General Johnston without support on his right from Bowling Green to Cumberland Gap. Now an invasion of Tennessee from this quarter was open to the Federal army under General G. H. Thomas, who had about four thousand men. The Confederate commander, General G. B. Crittenden, had about the same number.

16. Forts Henry and Donelson were strong Confederate positions, and were within twelve miles of each other. The former was on the Tennessee River, the latter on the Cumberland, just below Dover. The Union gun-boats under Foote moved up the Tennessee, and after an hour's engagement, on February 6, 1862, captured Fort Henry. In the meantime, many of the Confederate troops had been transferred to Fort Donelson. General Grant then moved up the Cumberland, and in conjunction with the gun-boats, on February 12, invested Fort Donelson. The first day's fighting was desperate, and after three days, General Buck-



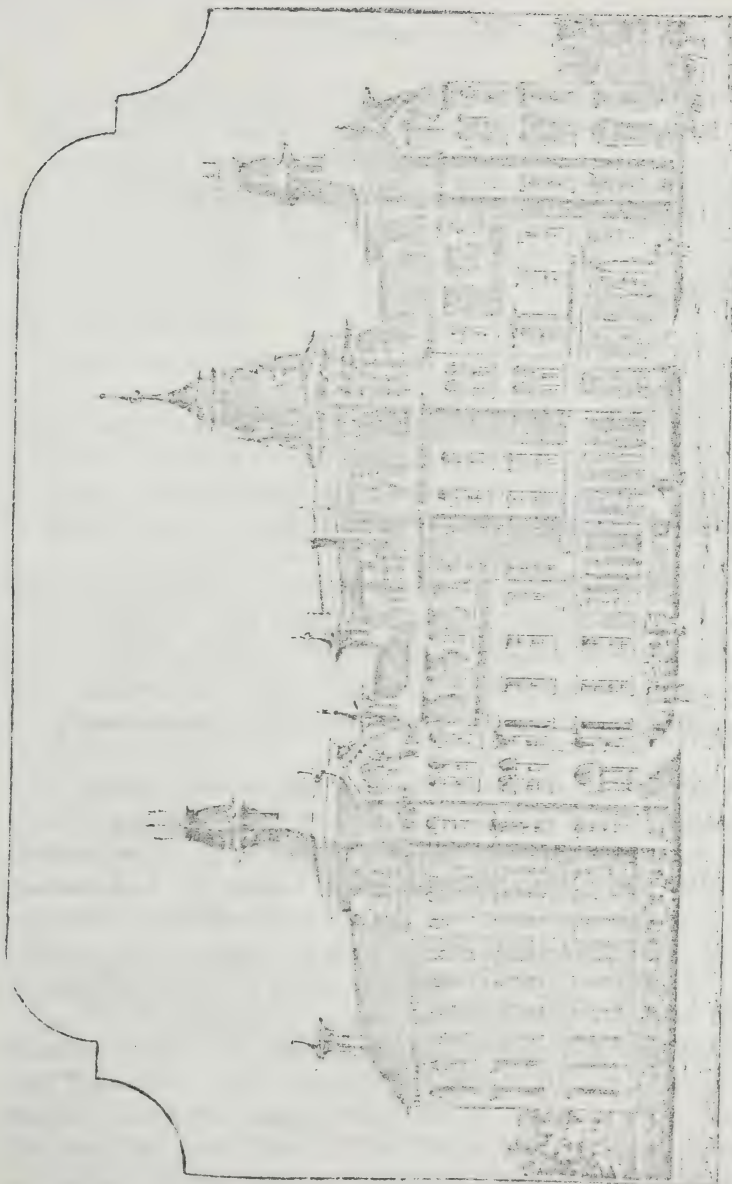
ner surrendered. It was at this place that Grant obtained his first distinction. John B. Floyd, of Virginia, was in command, but Buckner, of Kentucky, Pillow, of Tennessee, who brought ten thousand men from Nashville, February 9, and N. B. Forrest, were present. The fort was completely surrounded by the Fed-

erals, making the escape of many impossible. Forrest, Pillow and Floyd escaped, leaving Buckner in command, who soon surrendered.

17. Nashville now lay open to the approach of the Federal army by land and river, and over one hundred and twenty-six pieces of artillery were moved southward by General Buell. On February 25, 1862, the Federals entered Nashville. Bowling Green had been evacuated on the 14th, and the stronghold of Columbus was abandoned by General Polk, at the advance of the victors. General Johnston, in retreat through the mid-winter storms of wind and ice, passed through Nashville in advance of the Federals, and thence to Murfreesboro, where General Crittenden's forces joined him. The two armies moved southward to meet soon on the plains of Shiloh.

18. The battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, was a very important one. After the Federal troops captured Nashville, and after the retreat of the Confederates, the Federals concentrated their forces at Savannah, on the Tennessee, and the Confederates at Corinth, Mississippi. The Federals, in March, 1862, drove away a Confederate battery which had been stationed at Pittsburg Landing. On March 24, Johnston arrived at Corinth from Murfreesboro, General Buell was on the way from Nashville, and Johnston was anxious to attack Grant before Buell's arrival. From Corinth he marched towards Pittsburg Landing.

19. Sunday, April 6, 1862, the opposing armies met at Shiloh, a short distance from Pittsburg Landing. When night came the Confederates had the advantage, but they had lost General Johnston in the battle. General Beauregard commanded the Confederates the next day, who were defeated and fell back to Corinth, where they were re-enforced. Finding the Federals too strong, on April 30, they evacuated Corinth. Fort Pillow was abandoned, June 1. Commander Davis moved the Federal fleet, consisting of nine gun-boats, four of which were rams commanded by Colonel Charles Ellett, Jr., down the Mississippi.



THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

and in a fight in front of Memphis, on June 9, destroyed the Confederate fleet and captured the city. The Confederate loss in the battle at Shiloh was eleven thousand, the Federal loss fourteen thousand. The arrival of Buell saved the Army of Tennessee from utter rout. Johnston's death was disastrous to the Confederate success in the West.

20. On March 6, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proposal "that the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State money to be used to pay for losses or injuries from such change of systems." No one in Tennessee would accept money for



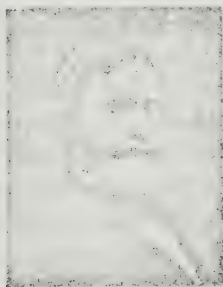
PRES. LINCOLN, U. S. A.

slaves freed, at that time, owing to a feeling of pride, principle or other motive. The slaves of Tennessee were valued at many millions of dollars, the loss of which necessarily involved the slave-holders, and from which it took many years to recover.

21. Island Number Ten was surrendered on the same day that Corinth was evacuated, and the Confederates lost their strongest fortification in the Mississippi River. For twenty-four days the garrison had withstood a severe bombardment. Fort Pillow was evacuated, and Memphis, having no protection, was easily captured by the Federals. This gave the latter control of the Mississippi River from Vicksburg north.

22. The two armies were now on the defensive. After the fall of New Orleans, the armies decided to again invade Kentucky and Tennessee. At Corinth, the Confederate army was in command of General Bragg, supported by Generals Polk, Hardee, Breckinridge, and Price. The Union army was in command of General Buell, aided by Generals Grant, Thomas, Sherman

Pope, Sheridan, and Rosecrans. On May 29, when Buell's army approached, the Confederates withdrew to Tupelo, and the Union army occupied Corinth. Both armies not divided their forces. Buell and Thomas entered Tennessee, going to the northeast while Bragg with a force pursued him. He then conceived the idea of threatening Kentucky to relieve Tennessee.



PRES. DAVIS, C.S.A.

23. At Murfreesboro, two battles were fought between Rosecrans, who succeeded Buell, and Bragg. On December 31, the right wing of the Union army was shattered and the whole army almost defeated. In the night, Rosecrans rallied his men and was ready for battle New Year's day, but no engagement then occurred. On January 2, Bragg made an heroic charge, which was met with dogged resistance, but he withdrew in good order. Generals Breckinridge and Sheridan were especially distinguished in these battles.

QUESTIONS.—1. What did the Charleston Convention do? 2. What was its object? Did it succeed? 3. What of the Richmond Convention? 4. What of the Republicans? Who were elected? 5. What of the South and the Constitution? 6. Give the substance of this section. 7. What of East Tennessee? 8. What was the object of the Union Convention? 9. What did Governor Harris do? 10. Describe the battle of Manassas. 11. Give its results. 12. What did Kentucky endeavor to do? Why? 13. What of battles in Tennessee? 14. Give the substance of this section. 15. What of the battle of Mill Springs? 16. Give the substance of this section. 17. What of the armies now? 18. What can you say of the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing? 19. Whom did the Confederates lose? What of Charles Ellett, Jr. 20. What of President Lincoln's proposal? 21. When did Island Number Ten surrender? Where is it? 22. What of the two armies? Who were in command? 23. Describe the battles at Murfreesboro.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE CIVIL WAR—CONTINUED.

1. February 22, 1862, General Grant put West Tennessee under martial law. When Governor Harris heard of the capture of Fort Donelson, he convened the Legislature in extra session at Nashville, whence it adjourned to Memphis. The civil and military authority were merged and, on March 3, Andrew Johnson was commissioned Military Governor and took charge on March 12. He requested the city officials at Nashville to take an oath of allegiance, which they refused to do, and he deposed them. He was untiring in his efforts to restore Tennessee to the Union. Johnson required the rich citizens of Nashville to contribute aid for the support of the poor.

2. General Buell, after the capture of Nashville, in February, 1862, tried to seize and hold Middle and East Tennessee. He sent General Mitchel to hold the territory between Chattanooga and Huntsville, Alabama. By well executed plans, G. W. Morgan obtained possession of Cumberland Gap. When the Confederates evacuated Corinth, Beauregard was superseded by Bragg, who aimed to reach Chattanooga and re-organize his men. Buell, then at Nashville, decided to seize Chattanooga. The Confederates reached that city first, in June. In July, Forrest, with about two thousand men, left Chattanooga, and, on July 13, was at Murfreesboro. Unsuccessful skirmishes ensued, and his officers advised him to retreat, but by shrewd military tactics he captured one thousand and seven hundred Federals, and stores and supplies worth about one million dollars. Soon a large body of Federals approached, and he retreated to McMinnville, and then by circuitous marches joined Bragg at Chattanooga. Buell now collected his forces at Murfreesboro, and after Bragg invaded Kentucky, Buell met and defeated him at

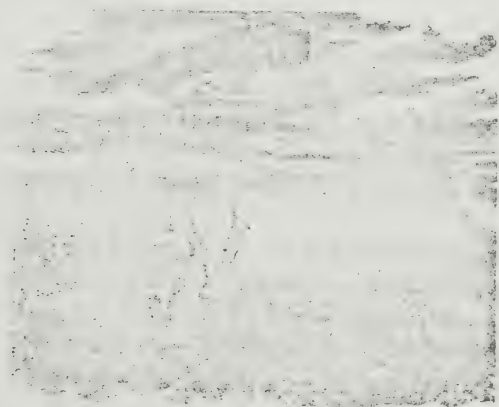
Perryville. Bragg returned to Tennessee, and Rosecrans superseded Buell.

3. Bragg gathered his forces at Murfreesboro. Rosecrans was now at Nashville and decided to attack Bragg at once. On December 26, 1862, he advanced on Bragg, who moved out of Murfreesboro to the bank of Stone's River. The armies met. December 31, and the Confederates were successful in the first conflict, but ultimately they were overpowered and repulsed. The battle of Stone's River lasted two days. Bragg retreated to Shelbyville and Tullahoma for headquarters, which places he fortified. Subsequently, near Thompson's Station, Forrest captured Coburn and his force of over two thousand men.

4. Bragg was still at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, when, on June 23, 1863, Rosecrans moved from Nashville to attack him. On June 27, after a few skirmishes, Manchester was taken by the Federals. Bragg made a successful retreat to Chattanooga. Rosecrans drove Bragg out of the territory, and a bloodless victory was the result. It gave the Federals control of Middle Tennessee. At Stevenson, Alabama, Rosecrans collected supplies and forces to attack Bragg at Chattanooga, which commanded the means of approach from the north to the southwest.

5. Buckner was at Knoxville, but Burnside forced him to retreat to Loudon, thence by way of Charleston to Chattanooga. Opposite Chattanooga, on the bank of the Tennessee, August 20, appeared several Union batteries, which surprised Bragg, who at once evacuated Chattanooga to escape from being surrounded, and withdrew to Lafayette, Georgia. Rosecrans left Nashville, August 16, and after having crossed the Tennessee, entered Chattanooga on September 6, but both armies were preparing for the final possession of that city. Lafayette was about twenty miles from Chattanooga. Rosecrans concentrated his forces in the Chickamauga Valley, about half-way between the two towns. Meantime, Bragg was re-enforced by troops from Virginia and Mississippi.

6. The battle of Chickamauga began September 18 and lasted until the 21st. At first the Confederates were successful, and Rosecrans fell back to Chattanooga in confusion. The Federal retreat to Chattanooga gave them a better prospect of holding it. Bragg had lost many men, but he moved upon the city and almost surrounded it. On October 16, Thomas succeeded Rosecrans. The siege of the city lasted until November 1, when communication was restored by way of Kelly's Ferry. In the meantime Bragg had fortified his positions on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.



BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

7. Grant came from Mississippi to lead the Federals in these battles. On November 23, he forced Bragg from his positions, and now Chattanooga was completely in the possession of the Federals. After the battle at Chickamauga, Bragg sent Longstreet into East Tennessee to oppose Burnside at Knoxville, where the Federals were quiet until Sherman could relieve them. Longstreet attacked him but was repulsed. When Sherman approached, Longstreet went to Morristown, where he wintered.

In the Spring he joined Lee in Virginia. Bragg's army retreated into Georgia, where Joseph E. Johnson superseded him, and Johnson, just before the battle of Atlanta, was superseded by Hood.

8. In September, 1864, Atlanta was taken, after which the Confederates determined to again invade Tennessee. Forrest came to Middle Tennessee and captured a body of Federal troops at Pulaski but was compelled to retreat across the Tennessee into Alabama. He soon made a raid through West Tennessee. Hood returned to Tennessee and, November 21, entered Middle Tennessee for the purpose of capturing Columbia. Finding that Schofield was occupying it, he marched around that town towards Franklin. On November 30, the battle of Franklin was fought, which was perhaps the bloodiest of all the engagements that occurred in the State. The Federals had taken and partially fortified it before Hood arrived. A hard fought battle ensued, after which the Federals withdrew, but the Confederates were badly disabled. General Pat Cleburne was killed in this fight.

9. From Franklin, Hood went to Nashville, which city the Federals had so strongly fortified that the Confederates had little hope of capturing it. General Bate was sent to destroy the railroad between Nashville and Murfreesboro. Skirmishes ensued. General Bate joined Forrest and they attacked Murfreesboro, but were repulsed. General Bate then joined Hood, and Forrest was east of Nashville waging a campaign. Hood was defeated and withdrew into Mississippi. Now the Confederacy was split in twain, defeat after defeat followed, until at Appomattox Court House in Virginia, April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered, and this great war was over. The Army of Tennessee, Confederate States of America, under Joseph E. Johnson, surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865; the cavalry force of Lieutenant-General N. B. Forrest, under General Dick Taylor surrendered at Meridian, Mississippi, May 4, and General E. Kirby Smith surrendered, May 26.

10. Tennessee furnished the following officers to the Confederate army: Lieutenant-Generals—N. B. Forrest and A. P. Stewart. Major-Generals—W. B. Bate, John C. Brown, B. F. Cheatham, W. Y. C. Humes, B. R. Johnson, J. P. McCowan, and C. C. Wilcox. Brigadier-Generals—John Adams, S. R. Anderson, Frank Armstrong, T. B. Bell, A. W. Campbell, W. H. Carroll, J. E. Carter, H. B. Davidson, W. G. M. Davis, G. G. Dibrell, D. S. Donelson, R. C. Foster, C. W. Frazier, G. W. Gordon, Robert Hatton, A. E. Jackson, W. H. Jackson, William McComb, George Maney, J. B. Palmer, G. J. Pillow, L. E. Polk, W. A. Quarles, J. E. Raines, Preston Smith, T. B. Smith, O. F. Strahl, James Starnes, John C. Vaughan, A. J. Vaughan, M. J. Wright, and F. K. Zollicoffer. Federal officers: S. P. Carter, J. A. Cooper, A. C. Gillem, W. B. Campbell, Andrew Johnson, James Spears, J. P. Brownlow, George Spaulding, and W. J. Smith.

11. Tennessee furnished eighty-six regiments of infantry, seventeen regiments of cavalry, twenty-seven battalions of cavalry, four partisan companies, and twenty battalions of artillery, a total of one hundred and six thousand men. In addition to this, it furnished to the Union army thirty-one thousand and ninety-two white men, and a number of negro regiments. The total number of Union troops in the war was two million eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-two. At no time did the Confederate army exceed six hundred thousand men.

12. A convention at Nashville, January 9, 1865, adopted amendments to the Constitution abolishing slavery and repudiating the debt of the State contracted in aid of the rebellion. These amendments were ratified, February 22, by a vote of the people of twenty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-three for it, and forty-eight against it.

QUESTIONS.—1. What did Grant do? Harris? Johnson?
2. What did Buell attempt? Result? 3. What did Bragg do?

Rosecrans? Result? 4. When was Bragg? Rosecrans? They met where? 5. Where was Buckner? What of Bragg and Rosecrans? 6. When was the battle of Chickamauga fought? Result? 7. What of Grant and Bragg? Burnside? Johnston? 8. When was Atlanta taken? What did the Confederates determine? 9. What did the Confederates think about Nashville? Why. 10. Name a few Confederate officers. Union officers. 11. What did Tennessee furnish to the armies? 12. What amendments were made to the Constitution?

CHAPTER XXIII.

RECONSTRUCTION.

1. History as a science can deal worthily only with that which has been removed by the lapse of time, and the sweep of events, from the influence of personal prejudice, partisan considerations, and the biased judgment which come from the wrangling and jarring conflicts of political life.

2. Those who have figured in scenes which are passed upon by the historian, and who still live in the activity of the present, are similar to those of whom Virgil sings. They wander restlessly upon the banks of the river Styx, unable to cross until their bodies have received the last rites of sepulture in the earth above.

3. After the war closed, it found Tennessee in a deplorable condition. East Tennessee did, as it considered, its whole duty to the Union. Middle and West Tennessee did their duty, as they thought, to the Confederacy. It was a difference of honest opinion as to what was the best to be done in the premises.

4. Tennessee furnished over one hundred thousand men to the Confederacy, and over thirty thousand, exclusive of negroes, to the Union. War was over, and now the breach must be healed. In property she had lost enormously, and had incurred

an immense debt; business was paralyzed, and the people were despondent over the depreciation of the value of their lands.

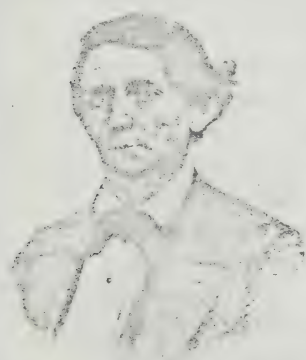
5. The Tennesseans fought bravely and patiently for victory, but defeat, crushing, humiliating defeat, came, and yet no people ever went more bravely to work to rebuild their fortunes and to repair the ruin of war. Peace was declared, but it was not the peace that a generous foe should give to a thoroughly conquered enemy. Adventurers, "carpet-baggers," and malignant men, came in droves, and by their meanness and petty exactions made the situation infinitely worse. Instead of trying to cultivate good will, and to restore the confidence of the people in the United States Government, the very opposite was sought, and bitterness and hatred on both sides were the results. The people were so galled and oppressed by these tyrants that the "Reconstruction" period is regarded with almost as much horror as the war itself.

6. Congress passed Reconstruction Acts for the Confederate States. These States were under martial law, and occupied by the military forces of the United States Government. Provisional Governors were appointed in each of the Southern States with instructions for the assembling of conventions composed of persons loyal to the United States Government, whose duty it should be to alter and amend the Constitutions of the several States.

7. The Military Governor of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson, was powerless to operate the government until the State had complied with the requirements of Congress. He issued a proclamation, January 26, 1864, ordering an election, March 5, for county officers. Many of the people refused to vote, and the election failed. A Union Convention met at Nashville, September 5, and nominated electors pledged to vote for the re-election of President Lincoln, and for the election of Johnson as Vice-President. Those voting were required to take an oath that they had been citizens of Tennessee six months.

8. This convention appointed a State executive committee, which issued a call to the people to meet at Nashville, January 9, 1865, to nominate one hundred men to compose a Constitutional Convention. This convention met and adopted various amendments to the Constitution, and repealed many of the laws enacted by the secessionists, and finally abolished slavery. February 22, 1865, these amendments were submitted to a popular vote, and were adopted.

9. On March 4, 1865, Legislative members were voted for, and William G. Brownlow was also elected Governor of Tennessee.



William G. Brownlow was born in Wythe county, Virginia, August 29, 1805. At eighteen years of age, he became an apprentice to a house-carpenter, but shortly after entered the Methodist ministry as an itinerant preacher, and in 1828, moved to Tennessee. In 1843, he ran against Andrew Johnson for Congress, but was defeated. He was always an ardent Union man, and was very

GOV. WM. G. BROWNLOW. abusive in his denunciation of those who voted Tennessee out of the Union. In 1869, he was elected to the United States Senate, serving until 1875. At the close of his term he returned to Knoxville, where he died, April 29, 1877.

10. President Lincoln claimed that when the Southern States laid down their arms against the United States Government they would be recognized at once as members of the common Union. The Republican party in Congress now claimed that before these States should assume their old relations, they should be reconstructed. The men elected by the South under the President's policy were denied admittance to Congress, and the State governments established by them were repudiated.

11. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States had to be adopted by the States. This gave the negro certain civil rights, diminished the Congressional representation of the Southern States, made the Confederate public debt unquestionable, forbade the payment by any State of any of the Confederate debt, and made certain persons ineligible to office. Upon this change of the Constitution the Southern States could not vote. The liberal policy of President Johnson subjected him to a trial of impeachment, but he was acquitted.

12. Brownlow's administration was very odious. Under this administration the Franchise Act was passed. It required the county court clerk to register all voters, but the clerk was empowered to withhold a certificate of registration if he saw fit. The voter could not deposit his ballot without this certificate. In August the election was held, five different ways of granting certificates being used, three of which were declared illegal, which led to the rejection of the vote of twenty-nine counties. The total vote was sixty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, but it was reduced to thirty-nine thousand five hundred and nine.

13. In January, 1866, the Disfranchisement Act was passed, which in connection with the Franchise Act, gave the Governor almost unlimited power over elections. No one could vote who had borne arms for the Confederacy or held office under it. Other extreme measures were resorted to which made the dominant party offensive to the more conservative element.

QUESTIONS.—1. Give the substance of this section. 2. What can you say of present factors? 3. What was the condition of Tennessee at this time? 4. What part did Tennessee take? 5. How did our soldiers fight? 6. Explain the Reconstruction Acts. Object. 7. Give the substance of this section. 8. What did the convention do? 9. Sketch the life of William G. Brownlow. 10. What did President Lincoln claim? 11. What did the Fourteenth Amendment guarantee? 12. What of Brownlow's administration? What of Franchise and Disfranchisement Acts?

CHAPTER XXIV.

RETURN OF PEACE.

1. July 4, 1866, an extra session of the Legislature was convened to ratify a certain amendment to the Federal Constitution. The State had returned to the Union, and her rights were supposed to be secure. Congress, in 1866, submitted to the States an amendment to the Constitution, giving the negro the right to vote, deprived those who had held Confederate offices from holding office until pardoned, and declared that the United States debt should be paid in full, and that the Confederate debt should never be paid. Tennessee objected to this, but, in 1867, the franchise was extended to the negro.

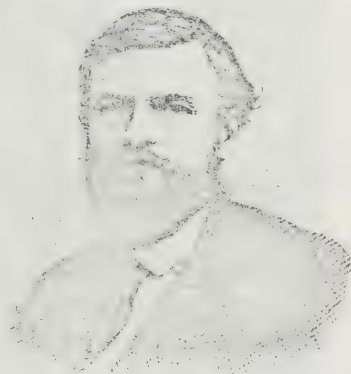
2. In 1867, the Governor's power over elections was increased, which the people viewed with apprehension. Brownlow was still Governor, and was nominated for re-election, August 1. A convention of Conservatives met at Nashville and nominated Emerson Ethridge, a Whig, for Governor, but Brownlow, by his strong denunciation of his competitors, and the abuse of the Franchise Act, caused his opponents to retreat, and he was elected by over fifty thousand votes.

3. Brownlow was extravagant. When the war began, the State debt was twenty million four hundred and eight thousand dollars, exclusive of the three million dollars voted in aid of the Confederacy. Much of this was issued to the Union Bank, the Bank of Tennessee, to buy the Hermitage, to build the Capitol, for the Agricultural Bureau, and to build turnpikes and railroads. The Legislature was vested with power, in 1852, and the power amended, in 1854, to issue bonds for the construction of railroads, etc. From April, 1866, to December, 1868, more than fourteen million dollars' worth of these bonds were issued to railroads and turnpikes. During the war the interest on the

State debt and coupons had amounted to over seven million dollars, which had to be paid.

4. The Confederacy had failed, but it had numerous sympathizers who organized a secret oath-bound society throughout the South known as the "Ku Klux," whose brutality had to be suppressed by legislation. In July, 1868, Governor Brownlow convened the Legislature in extra session; it organized a militia called "The Tennessee State Guards." An act was passed authorizing the Governor, when deemed necessary, to declare martial law in any county, and protect it with troops. In February, 1869, he proclaimed martial law in Overton, Madison, Jackson, Giles, Maury, Gibson, Lawrence, Marshall and Haywood counties.

5. In February, 1869, Governor Brownlow was elected to the United States Senate, and D. W. C. Senter, then Speaker of the Senate, became Governor to fill Brownlow's unexpired term. The Democrats supported Senter, and this weakened the Republican party, whose leaders met at Nashville, May 20, 1869, but could agree on no candidate. This Republican Convention had two factions; one nominated W. B. Stokes, and the other Senter, who was re-elected in August. D. W. C. Senter was born, March 20, 1834, in McMinn county. He represented Grainger county in the Legislature from 1857 to 1861. In 1863, he was elected State Senator, and again in 1867, when he was elected Speaker. His education was meager. He opposed secession, but was a quiet man.



GOV. D. W. C. SENTER.

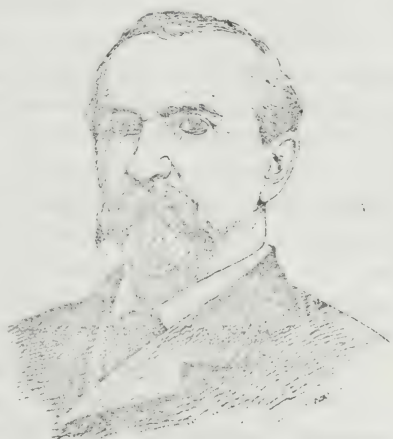
6. In 1869, Tipton was elected Superintendent of Public



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Schools. For the first time since the war, the Democrats had a majority in the Legislature, which met October 4, 1869, and adjourned March 5, 1870. The Constitutional Convention met at Nashville, January 10, 1870, and adjourned February 23. On March 26, the present Constitution was ratified by ninety-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-eight for, and thirty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-two against it. In August, the Democrats elected the Supreme Judges.

7. In September, the Democrats nominated John C. Brown for Governor, the Republicans nominating W. H. Wisener. The vote for Brown was seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven; for Wisener, forty-one thousand and five hundred. With the ascendancy of Democracy, the restoration of confidence came. The State debt was the main issue at this time. John C. Brown was born in Giles county, January 6, 1827; was admitted to the Pulaski bar in September, 1848; entered the Confederacy, May 17, 1861, as Captain of a company, after which he was Colonel of the



GOV. JOHN C. BROWN.

Third Tennessee Infantry Regiment. He did good service for the Confederacy. He was President of the Constitutional Convention which framed our present Constitution. Brown served four years as Governor, after which he became connected with railroads.

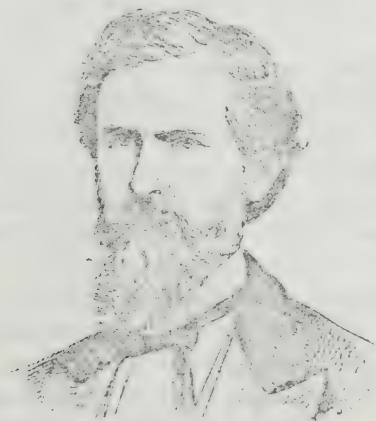
8. The agitation of State issues, in 1872, caused much confusion. The State was entitled to a Congressman-at-Large, and Andrew Johnson wanted the position. The Legislature had not divided the State into the necessary number of Congressional

Districts. The Democrats nominated B. F. Cheatham, and the Republicans named Horace Maynard, who was elected, owing to the division on Johnson and Cheatham.

9. Governor Brown convened the Legislature in extra session March 12, 1872, and the State was apportioned into Congressional Districts. Ex-Governor William Trousdale died March 27, 1872. This year Tennessee was visited by cholera and yellow fever. On March 25, 1873, John M. Fleming was appointed State Superintendent of Public Schools.

10. In the campaign of 1874, the State debt was the great issue. Much of this debt was fraudulent, which the people were in favor of repudiating, but the just debt they wanted to pay. There were eleven Democratic candidates for Governor, almost all of whom favored the full payment of this debt. The Demo-

cratic Convention met at Nashville, August 10, and nominated James D. Porter. The Republican Convention met at Chattanooga, September 10, and nominated Horace Maynard, who was overwhelmingly defeated.



GOV. JAMES D. PORTER.

11. James D. Porter was born at Paris, Tennessee, December 7, 1828; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and was in the Legislature in 1859. He was Adjutant General under General Pillow at Memphis, and helped to organize the Army of Tennessee. He was in many prominent battles. He was in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and was that year elected Circuit Judge, but resigned in February, 1874, and, in August, the Democrats nominated him for Governor. He was elected, and again in 1876. He has held many

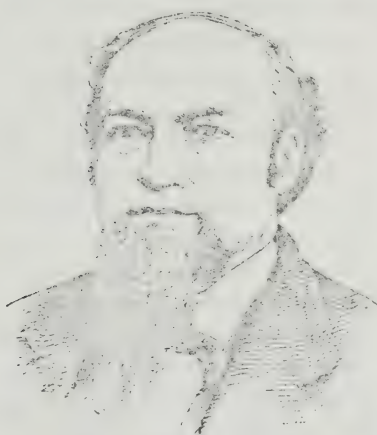
prominent offices. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of State in March, 1885, resigning in 1887. President Cleveland, in his last administration, appointed him Minister to Peru, and later appointed him United States Attorney for East and Middle Tennessee, but the United States Senate refused to confirm the nomination, and Charles D. Clarke, of Chattanooga, was appointed.

12. In 1875, Horace Maynard was appointed United States Minister to Turkey and served till 1880. This year, Andrew Johnson was elected to the United States Senate, but died soon after taking his seat, and Governor Porter appointed D. M. Key, of Chattanooga, to succeed him. Mr. Key was given the position of Postmaster-General in Hayes' Cabinet in 1877. Key was prominent in the Confederate army, and Hayes wanted to remove the feelings of distrust in the South and develop a condition of confidence.

13. In 1875-76, the State could not pay the interest on its bonded indebtedness. The bondholders invited Governor Porter to appoint a commission to meet their representatives in New York for a conference. Accordingly, five citizens were commissioned to meet the representatives of the State's creditors. A heated agitation ensued. The plan of settlement recommended was that the State issue bonds for sixty per cent. of its indebtedness, interest included, the coupons to be receivable for taxes, and the bonds to bear six per cent. interest. The measure was unpopular. An extra session of the Legislature was convened, in December, 1877, to consider this plan of settlement, but nothing was accomplished.

14. In August, 1878, the Democratic party "opposed the repudiation of the just indebtedness of the State," and favored an adjustment. Governor Porter favored paying the debt on a basis of sixty cents on the dollar, with six per cent. interest. The Republicans were opposed to the repudiation of the debt, and favored the bondholders' proposition. The Democrats nomi-

nated Albert S. Marks for Governor, the Republicans chose



GOV. ALBERT S. MARKS.

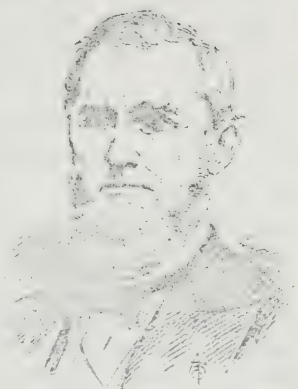
Emerson Ethridge as their candidate. Marks was elected. Albert S. Marks was born in Daviess county, Kentucky, October 16, 1836. He was reared a farmer, and had few educational advantages. He held several positions before the war. In May, 1861, he entered the Confederate army and was elected Captain. He lost a leg at the battle of Murfreesboro. He resumed the practice of law at Winchester; in 1870, was elected Chancellor, and was re-elected

without opposition, in 1878. The Democrats, in 1878, nominated and elected him Governor. He favored the settlement of the State debt on the "fifty and four" basis, which led to such divisions that he was not a candidate for re-election.

15. The people of the State demanded some settlement of the State debt question. The Legislature, in 1879, adjusted the debt on this basis: Fifty cents on the dollar and four per cent. interest. This was acceptable to many of the bondholders, but when it was submitted to the people it was rejected. For years no interest on the bonded debt had been paid. Many had different ideas about the propriety of these bonds. In June, 1880, the Democratic Convention met at Nashville, but could make no tangible compromise. A majority favored "fifty and four." The minority bolted the convention. The Republicans opposed anything but the bondholders' proposition.

16. The "fifty and four," or "State Credit" faction of the Democratic party, nominated John V. Wright for Governor; the Low Tax element nominated S. F. Wilson, the Greenback

He nominated R. M. Edwards, and the Republicans nominated Alvin G. Hawkins, who was elected. Governor Hawkins was born in Bath county, Kentucky, December 2, 1821. His youth was spent on a farm, without the advantage of good education. He removed to Perry county, Tennessee, in 1839, and thence to Carroll county. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1853; was on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket, in 1860; was elected to Congress as a Unionist, in 1862, but could not be seated. In 1864, he was appointed District Attorney for the District of West Tennessee, but, in 1865, he resigned and was appointed to the Supreme Bench of the State. In 1868, he resigned this position and went as Consul-General to Havana, but soon resigned. He was elected a Judge of the State Supreme Court, in 1869, but the Constitution of 1870 displaced him. The Republicans nominated and elected him Governor, in 1880. He again received the Republican nomination, in 1882, but was defeated.



GOV. ALVIN G. HAWKINS.

17. Now the Republicans had the power and they utilized it. The Legislature, April 5, 1881, passed an act adjusting the State debt at one hundred cents on the dollar with three per cent. interest. The coupons of the bonds the State would issue were to be made receivable for taxes. The issuance of the bonds was enjoined, and the Supreme Court decided it illegal. Governor Hawkins convened the Legislature in extra session, and passed an act to settle the debt at sixty cents on the dollar, with bonds bearing three per cent. interest for two years, four per cent. interest for the next two years, five per cent. interest for the next ten years, and six per cent. interest thereafter. Many of the bondholders refused this settlement.

18. The Democratic Convention met in June, 1882, and decided in favor of paying the State debt proper in full, the rate at fifty cents on the dollar with three per cent. interest. It nominated William B. Bate for Governor, who was elected. The "State Credit" Democrats left this convention, declared that the same settlement the Republicans favored, and nominated Joseph H. Fussell for Governor. This faction of the party was called "Sky-Blues." The Greenback party nominated John R. Beasley for Governor.

QUESTIONS.—1. Give the substance of this section. 2. Who was Governor? Whom did the Conservatives nominate? 3. What immense debt had been incurred? How? 4. What do you say about the "Ku Klux?" 5. What of Governor Brown? His successor? Others? 6. Give the substance of this section. 7. Whom did the parties name for Governor? 8. Who were candidates? Who were elected? Why? 9. What did Brown do? Name the State Superintendent of Public Schools. 10. What was the great issue now? 11. Give a sketch of the life of Governor Porter. 12. Give the substance of this section. 13. What was the condition of the State now? 14. Give a biographical sketch of Governor Marks. 15. What did the Legislature now do? 16. Name the nominees and result of the election for Governor. Give a sketch of the life of Governor Hawkins. 17. Give the substance of this section. 18. What did the Democratic Convention of 1882 do?

CHAPTER XXV.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

1. William B. Bate was elected Governor, and the party that has posed as the friend of the poor from the dawn of its existence, began active measures to ameliorate the crisis. Governor Bate urged the immediate adjustment of the State debt in accord-

ance with the platform on which he was elected. Long debates ensued, but it was finally settled by the passage of the act by which this debt was adjusted. The State debt proper was to be paid in full, minus the war interest. The rest of the debt was odious and was scaled to fifty cents on the dollar with three per cent. interest.

1. William B. Bate was born near Castalian Springs, Tennessee; received an academic education; when quite a youth served as second clerk on a steamboat between Nashville and New Orleans; served as a private in the Mexican war in Louisiana and Tennessee regiments; a year after returning from the Mexican war was elected to the Tennessee Legislature; graduated from the Lebanon Law School in 1852, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Gallatin; in 1851, was elected Attorney-General for the Nashville District for six years; during his term of office he was nominated for Congress, but declined; was a Presidential Elector, in 1860, on the Breckinridge-Lane ticket; was private, Captain, Colonel, Brigadier and Major-General in the Confederate service, surrendering with the Army of Tennessee in 1865; was three times dangerously wounded; after the close of the war returned to Tennessee and resumed the practice of law; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1868; served on the National Democratic Executive Committee for Tennessee twelve years; was an elector for the State-at-large on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; in 1882, was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected, in 1884; in January, 1887, was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1893.



GOV. WILLIAM B. BATE.

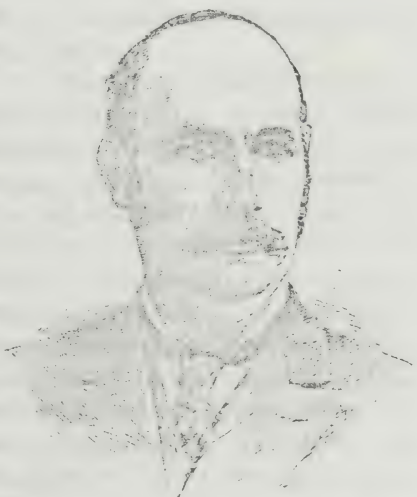
3. This party repudiated the interest that had accumulated during the war, and issued new bonds, payable in thirty years, with optional redemption in five years. In 1881, A. W. Hawkins was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, to succeed J. B. Killebrew, who served from 1875 to 1881. W. S. Doak was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, to succeed Leon Trousdale, who had served from 1875 to 1881. The State had now returned to prosperity, and confidence was once more restored. The population had increased from nine hundred and thirty-six thousand one hundred and nineteen whites, and three hundred and twenty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-one colored, in 1870, to one million one hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-one whites, and four hundred and three thousand five hundred and twenty-eight colored, in 1880. In 1883, it developed that State Treasurer M. T. Polk had defaulted with more than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the State's funds.

4. In 1885, the State appropriated ten thousand dollars to exhibit its products at the New Orleans Exposition. August 5, 1886, Peter Turney, W. C. Caldwell, H. H. Lurton, W. C. Fowlkes, and B. L. Snodgrass, Democratic candidates for Supreme Judges, received an average of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand votes; W. M. Randolph, J. A. Warder, W. M. Baxter, Samuel Watson, and W. W. Murray, Republicans, one hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred votes. G. S. W. Crawford was appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1882, and served until 1883, when he was succeeded by Thomas H. Paine, who served until 1887, who was succeeded by Frank M. Smith, who served till Governor Taylor's term expired. March 19, 1887, B. M. Hord was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture. September 30, 1887, there was a popular vote taken on a prohibition amendment to the Constitution, with the following result: Against, one hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-seven; for the amendment,

one hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and four.

5. The Democrats, in 1886, nominated and elected Robert L. Taylor for Governor, against Alfred A. Taylor, Republican, and brother of Robert. This campaign attracted the attention of the whole country. Two great orators, brothers, whose politics differed so widely, and who were candidates for the same high office. Robert was elected, receiving one hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-one votes. Alfred received one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven votes.

6. "Our Bob," as he is familiarly called, was born in Carter county, Tennessee, July 31, 1850; was educated at Pennington, New Jersey, and Athens, Tennessee, where he attended the East Tennessee Wesleyan University. In 1878, he was licensed to practice law, but was in this year elected to Congress. In 1884, he was on the Cleveland-Hendricks Electoral Ticket for the State-at-Large; soon after he was appointed to a Federal office, which he resigned to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. In 1888, he was re-elected. Since he retired from the governorship he has become prominent as a lecturer, and his fame is national. In 1893, he was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated by Senator William B. Bate.



GOV. ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

7. In 1891, the Alliance and the Democrats nominated John P. Buchanan, a farmer, for Governor. The Republicans nomi-

nated Samuel Hawkins. Buchanan was elected, but his administration disappointed his most sanguine supporters. He had fair ability, but lacked stability.



GOV. J. P. BUCHANAN.

The farmers thought they had been imposed upon, and they brought out Buchanan, a leader in the Alliance, which had been called the "Wheelers." Governor Buchanan appointed W. R. Garrett, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and D. G. Goodwin, Commissioner of Agriculture.

8. Soon trouble began in the insurrection of the miners, which occurred first in July, 1891, and again in the fall. The miners in the fall released six hundred State prisoners at Briceville and Coal Creek. Governor Buchanan organized a provisional army, with which he garrisoned Coal Creek. This command, under General Keiler Anderson, maintained law and order in that vicinity until in August, 1892, when a general strike occurred, which resulted in a third uprising, effecting the entire mining district of Tennessee. This time the branch prison at Tracy City was attacked, the convicts turned loose, and the prison burned.

9. On the following day, the stockades at Oliver Springs and Inman were attacked. At the former place a gallant defense was made by the civil guards and a few soldiers, who were hurriedly sent out from Knoxville to re-enforce it, but Inman gave up without a struggle. The defenders at Oliver Springs had to surrender the following day, because their ammunition was exhausted. The miners were so elated over their success that they laid siege to Fort Anderson, and for two days the soldiers at that

place were under constant fire from sharp-shooters secreted in the mountains around them.

10. The entire National Guard of the State was ordered to take the field and go to the relief of Fort Anderson, and no time was lost in responding to the call. General Carnes, commanding the brigade, quickly reached the scene of strife and drove off the insurgents, but before this was done four soldiers had been killed and several wounded. For three months a regiment was encamped at Coal Creek, about one mile from Fort Anderson.

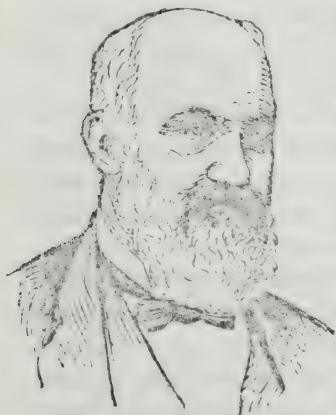
11. The National Guard, State of Tennessee, was organized under an act of the Legislature, passed March 22, 1887. Governor Taylor was Commander-in-Chief, and his brother, Brigadier-General James P. Taylor, Adjutant-General. Governor Taylor at once selected a staff of citizens, who had manifested interest in military matters. At this time numerous military organizations existed, which were mustered into the State's service, and upon this nucleus three regiments of infantry, a battalion of artillery, and a troop of cavalry were organized into a brigade. The State provided for this Guard, but made no appropriations for its maintainance, and soon it waned and nothing more developed from it until the insurrection of the miners made it evident that the organization must be revived and maintained.

12. At the time of the outbreak, in July, 1891, there were twenty-two infantry companies in the State, poorly equipped and absolutely unfit to take the field. This cost the State many thousands of dollars, besides the humiliation it caused. Despite this neglect, Tennessee's soldiers have always displayed eagerness to do their duty. In September, 1891, the Legislature met in extra session and appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars for the maintenance of the Guard for the rest of that year and for 1892.

13. The Legislature appropriated forty-five thousand dollars for the Guard for 1893-04, and the Secretary of War detailed Cap-

tain H. C. Ward, Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army, to aid in increasing its efficiency, and now Tennessee has a well equipped and drilled military organization. The National Guard of Tennessee, now consists of twenty-one infantry companies, one battery of artillery at Nashville, with sections at Chattanooga, Memphis and Knoxville, the infantry is organized into two regiments and two battalions. Buchanan did not get the strong support he thought he ought to have had, and he ran for reelection, but was overwhelmingly defeated by Judge Peter Turney, whom the Democrats had nominated in 1892. The Republicans nominated George Winstead, but "Old Pete," as he is familiarly called, was elected.

14. Peter Turney was born in Jasper, Marion county, Tennessee, September 22, 1827. He is of English descent. Governor



GOV. PETER TURNEY.

Turney has continued to reside in Winchester since February, 1828. He was educated in the schools there, and in a private school at Nashville. He began to read law under his father. His father being elected United States Senator, he continued his studies under Major Venable, of Winchester, and was licensed to practice in 1848. He practiced the law at Winchester until 1861. He was, in 1861, an alternate elector on the Breckenridge ticket. He was the first man in the State to publicly

advocate secession, and was elected, February 9, 1861, a delegate to a convention to pass ordinance of secession. He enrolled a company of men and was elected Captain; was then commissioned to raise a regiment, which he did, and was elected Colonel. It was known as "Turney's First Tennessee." He was severely

wounded at the battle of Fredricksburg, December 13, 1862, but continued to serve until his surrender, May 19, 1865. He then returned to Winchester to practice law. In 1870 he was elected Supreme Judge, was re-elected in 1878, and again in 1886. On the reorganization of the Supreme Court, in 1886, he was elected Chief Justice, and continued to serve until January 16, 1893, when he was elected Governor. He served as Judge twenty-three years, the longest period of the service of any Judge in the history of the State. He was pre-eminently the Judge who enforced the rule for the more rapid disposition of business, which the former bench had been unable to enforce; and in this connection, the Green Bag says: "As a Judge, in the opinion of the writer, he ranks by the greatest of all the great line that began with White."

15. When the time came for Governor Turney's inauguration, he was too feeble to visit the Capitol, and a Legislative committee was commissioned to go to his home in Winchester and have him inaugurated, which occurred January 16, 1893. Turney made a good record, and his party, in 1894, nominated him for re-election.

The Republicans nominated H. Clay Evans, of Chattanooga. On account of many irregularities in the election for Governor, November 6, 1894, both Turney and Evans claimed the election. When the Legislature convened in January, 1895, the contest was submitted to it, and after much canvassing was finally decided. Governor Turney appointed Frank M. Smith,



HON. H. CLAY EVANS.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, and T. F. P. Allison, Commissioner of Agriculture. Governor Turney managed

everything very satisfactorily, and had no opposition in the nominating convention. He sought to bring order out of chaos. In 1893, there was a financial crisis that involved many business men. In Tennessee it was especially severe, almost every bank in Nashville suspended. Nothing equaled it in the annals of history; but soon many were able to resume business.

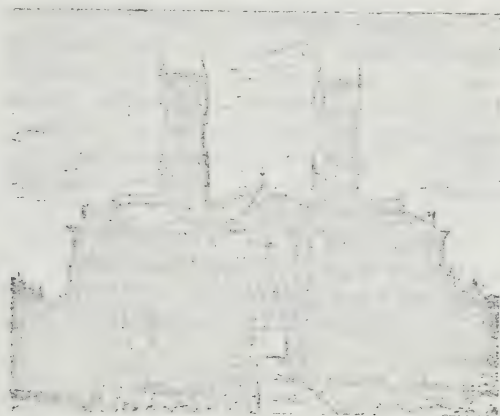
16. The reports of the Superintendents of Public Instruction for the last few years, show most gratifying results in the progress and improvement of the public school system. Under the

SUPT. FRANK M. SMITH.

experienced and efficient management of our late Superintendents amendatory legislation from session to session has brought the school law to a standard of excellence equal to that of many of the most favored States. The improvement in the qualifications of the teachers, in the methods of normal training, in the payment of teachers' wages, in the selection of text-books and courses of study, and in the increase of taxation, are manifest evidences of a progressive and healthy growth.

17. Tennessee's future is bright. On June 19, 1894, a convention of representative men met at Nashville to organize an exposition to commemorate its one hundredth anniversary, which will occur June 1, 1895. Will the aged and the youth of Tennessee be prepared to duly honor the great occasion? Have they acquainted themselves with the dramatic episodes of Tennessee history? Have they grown familiar with the heroic lives and daring deeds of their ancestors? No subject can ever be

more inspiring and instructive to citizenship reared upon our soil. So fruitful is the State's history that it can easily gain our admiration and inspire love. The fame of her soldiers and statesmen, her scholars, her men of science, and her teachers,



VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, MAIN BUILDING, NASHVILLE.

authors and artists, her editors and her publishers, her merchants and manufacturers, her inventors and mechanics, her farmers and financiers, her river, railroad and stock men, her lawyers, judges, physicians and surgeons, her theologians and divines, has given her a name and established her reputation among the nations of the world.

18. Let these excite the emulation of our youth and impress them with the lesson of our history. If faithfully learned and applied, with her soil and her climate, her genius and her wealth, her learning and her patriotism, her social, civil and military reputation, her geographical, commercial and political position, with the prestige of her name and fame, we must not expect less of the youth of Tennessee than that she will, in the galaxy of

the Union of States, assume the position of first among her peers.

QUESTIONS.—1. What of Governor Bate and the Democratic party? 2. Give biographical sketch of Governor Bate. 3. Give the substance of this section. 4. What of the New Orleans Exposition? Who were elected Supreme Judges? Name other appointees. 5. Whom did the parties nominate for Governor? 6. Give biographical sketch of Governor Taylor. 7. What occurred in 1891? Who was elected? Why? 8. Give full details of this section. 9. What of Oliver Springs and Luman? 10. What of Fort Anderson and Coal Creek? 11. What of the National Guard? Its officers? 12. What was the condition of the companies in July, 1891? 13. Give the substance of this section. 14. Sketch the life of Governor Turney? 15. Name the appointees. What occurred in 1893? 16. What of the condition of our schools? 17. What must we expect of our pupils? 18. Give the substance of this section.



CHAPTER XXVI.

GEOGRAPHY OF TENNESSEE.

1. It is a well-established fact that no State in the American Union is more happily endowed by nature with reference to climate, soils, productions, beauty of scenery, and sanitary conditions than Tennessee. It is a State of almost infinite variety as to rocks, minerals, soils, productions, climate, and its geological and physical features. It lies between 35° and $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude and $81^{\circ} 37'$ and $90^{\circ} 28'$ west longitude from Greenwich, and contains forty-two thousand and fifty square miles, including three hundred square miles of water. From east to west it is four hundred and thirty-two miles, and from north to south one hundred and nine miles, taking the greatest length and width.

2. It has more miles of navigable streams to the square mile than any other State. The Tennessee River crosses the State twice. The Cumberland River, rising in Eastern Kentucky, sweeps in a semi-circle through the fairest portion of the State, giving to it three hundred and four miles of navigable water. The Mississippi washes its entire western limit. Many of the tributaries of these principal affluents are navigable. There are eight natural divisions in the State, a correct knowledge of which is indispensable to a proper understanding of its unlimited natural resources.

3. (I.) On the southeastern border of the State is the mountainous division. Here, rising in great ridge-like masses and treeless domes, is the medial axis of the great Appalachian Chain, the highest peaks of which obtain an elevation of six thousand

six hundred feet above the sea. Upon the brows and bald summits of these lofty heights the flora of Canada and the climate of New England may be found. Many beautiful and fertile valleys and coves nestle in the bosom of this grand range, which are highly productive of the grasses and the hardier bread grains. Upon the balds, also, natural grasses grow with a prodigal luxuriance. It is the least valuable of all the natural divisions of the State in an agricultural point of view, owing not so much to the sterility of the soil as to the severity of the climate. Its average elevation above the sea is five thousand feet, and its approximate area is two thousand square miles.

4. (II.) The next division is the beautiful fluted Valley of East Tennessee, lying between the mountainous division on the southeast and the Cumberland Tableland on the northwest. This valley, so called because it is bounded by great elevations on two sides and forms a deep trough between these elevations, is a succession of ridges and minor valleys, running in almost unbroken lines from northeast to southwest. In other words it has a fluted bottom. The subordinate valleys in this great valley constitute, probably, the most fertile lands in the State, and these lands command the highest prices. Agriculturally, this division is one of the most important in the State. Its average elevation above the sea is one thousand feet, and its area, nine thousand two hundred square miles.

5. (III.) The third natural division is the Cumberland Tableland, an elevated plateau rising two thousand feet above the sea and one thousand feet above the Valley of East Tennessee. This constitutes the coal region of Tennessee. Its area is five thousand one hundred square miles. Except for highland pasturage, it is of small value agriculturally. The soil is sandy and sterile for the most part, though there are some elevated valleys where a fairly productive soil may be found. The sandstone soil is well adapted to the growth of vegetables, but not to the growth of the cereals. It is a healthy region, and furnishes

a cool, bracing climate in summer, and for this reason is the seat of many popular summer resorts. It is asserted by competent medical authority that no case of tubercular consumption has ever originated on this mountain.

6. (IV.) The Rimlands, Highlands, or Terrace-lands, form the fourth natural division. This division lies to the west of the Cumberland Table-land, and extends, like the rim of a plate, to the Tennessee Valley on the west, inclosing the great limestone Central Basin, in which Nashville is situated. This basin forms another division of the State, next to be described. If this Central Basin should at a former geological epoch have been covered with water, the Rimlands would have been an atoll, or a greet circular reef, inclosing and confining the lake. This Highland Rim is greatly diversified with rolling hills and wide valleys. For the most part it appears originally to have been a flat plain, which has, through long ages, been profoundly eroded by the many streams which flow through it. These streams have cut the surface into innumerable deep, and for the most part narrow, valleys, leaving here and there the level top of the ancient plateau.

7. Duck River passes through it in a serpentine course, having a general westerly direction. The Cumberland River, with its valleys, cuts it almost completely in two. Buffalo River and Valley lie wholly within its boundary. The Caney Fork of the Cumberland River, and the Elk of the Tennessee River, take their rise in the eastern Highlands. This division has some of the most fertile soils in the State, distinguished for their chocolate color, and their adaptability to the growth of peanuts, tobacco, wheat, corn, and oats. It is a region of great agricultural importance and wealth, and is the center of the great charcoal iron industry of the State. It is magnificently supplied with water-power where the streams pour down from the Highlands to lower lands. It has an area of nine thousand three hundred

square miles, and an average elevation of nearly one thousand feet above the sea.

8. (V.) The Central Basin inclosed by the Highlands is elliptical in shape, and constitutes the fairest domain in the State. Topographically, it is a plain with numerous elevations rising two hundred to three hundred feet above the general level. The underlying rocks are limestones of the silurian age, the disintegration of which has given rise to a soil rich in all the elements of plant nutrition, and one that by reason of its formation is exceedingly durable and has great strength of constitution. Every crop known to the latitude flourishes in this basin, including blue grass. It is to Tennessee what the blue-grass region is to Kentucky, and is the center of the great live-stock industry of the State.

9. Here are situated the great breeding establishments, where the fleet-footed racers, the swift trotters and pacers, the lordly short-horns, and the deer-shaped Jerseys find their most congenial homes. Here too are to be found the finest flocks of sheep in the South, and the best-bred hogs. Here are the best-stocked farms, and the best farm-houses, and the thriftiest and wealthiest farmers. The area of this division is five thousand four hundred and fifty square miles, and its average elevation above the sea is about five hundred and fifty feet. Nashville is situated in this basin. Its soil, its climate, and its high state of cultivation justly entitled it to be called the Garden of Tennessee. The whole basin, with the surrounding Highlands, is slightly tilted toward the northwest, and it has a less elevation on that side than any other.

10. (VI.) The Western Valley, or the Valley of the Tennessee River, forms the next natural division. This is a narrow valley, with spurs from the Highlands pointing in toward it, and sometimes running down to the margin of the river. The surface is greatly broken and irregular, but the soil is generally fertile. Marshy spots covered with cypress swamps occur in places

d along the river. The main valley sends out subordinate ones extending as far as twenty or twenty-five miles before they are lost on the Highlands. The Western Valley does not include all the territory drained by the tributaries of the Tennessee, but its general limits are the lines along which the Highlands on both sides for the most part break away. The average width of this valley is ten or twelve miles, its length the breadth of the State, and its area about one thousand two hundred square miles. Its elevation above the sea is about three hundred and sixty feet.

11. (VII.) The Plateau, or Slope, of West Tennessee is the seventh natural division. This differs essentially from the other divisions heretofore named, in the fact that it has but few rocks. It is of more recent geological formation. Topographically, it is a great plain that slopes gradually toward the Mississippi River, usually with a surface gently undulating, but in some places greatly roughened by abrupt hills and sharply defined narrow valleys. The character of the soil varies greatly from that of the preceding divisions, being light, porous, siliceous, and for the most part ash-colored, but charged with the elements of an abounding fertility. This soil, owing to its highly pulverulent condition and the absence of rocks, is easily washed into gullies, and greater care is demanded for its preservation. It grows all the crops of the latitude with a wonderful fecundity, but cotton and corn are the staple crops, except in its central part, where vegetables and fruits have been substituted in large part for cotton.

12. A few of the northern counties in this division grow wheat and tobacco, as well as cotton and corn, and the large yield of corn shows that the soils are excellently well adapted to the growth of the cereals. The heaviest and best forests of hard-wood in the State are also to be found in the northern and central parts of this division. The streams are sluggish, and their banks unstable. This division is furrowed with river valleys, the elevations between which rarely rise above one hundred feet.

It extends from the Tennessee River westward for an average distance of about eighty-four miles, and terminates abruptly falling off into a long and steep bluff, or escarpment, that overlooks the great alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi River. It covers a superficial extent of eight thousand eight hundred and fifty miles, and has an average elevation of five hundred feet.

13. (VIII.) The bottoms of the Mississippi River form the eighth and last natural division into which the State is divided. This division teems with a rank luxuriance of vegetable life that is almost tropical. The timber is heavy, and the undergrowth of cane, vines, and shrubs makes the virgin forests well nigh impassable. The cane furnishes a rich pasturage for cattle, not only in summer, but throughout the year. Cattle are reared upon the wild herbage of these bottoms and marketed without ever having been fed with corn, oats, or hay. This division also abounds in lakes, where many excellent varieties of fish are found, as well as water-fowl, in the greatest abundance. It is the sportsman's paradise during the fall and winter months. The soil is of exuberant fertility, and will produce year after year with no apparent diminution in quantity, enormous crops of corn, cotton and hay. The agricultural resources of this division are enormous, and, when reclaimed from the dank, dark forests, will subsist a larger population per square mile than any other portion of the State. The surface embraces nine hundred and fifty square miles, and it has an average elevation of two hundred and ninety-five feet above the sea.

14. (I.) Tennessee has three civil or political divisions. East Tennessee. This comprises all the territory from the North Carolina line to about the center of the Cumberland Table-land, including the first and second natural divisions and about one-half of the third. It contains thirteen thousand one hundred and twelve square miles, and embraces the following counties: Anderson, Bledsoe, Blunt, Bradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hamilton, Han-

cock, Hawkins, James, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Loudon, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Sevier, Sullivan, Union, Unicoi, and Washington—thirty-four counties.

15. (II.) Middle Tennessee. This division extends from the dividing line on the Cumberland Table-land to the Tennessee River, and comprises the whole of the fourth and fifth natural divisions and about half of the third and sixth. Its area embraces eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty-six square miles. Counties embraced in this division: Bedford, Cannon, Cheatham, Clay, Coffee, Cumberland, Davidson, De Kalb, Dickson, Fentress, Franklin, Giles, Grundy, Humphreys, Hickman, Houston, Jackson, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Marshall, Maury, Montgomery, Moore, Overton, Perry, Pickett, Putnam, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Van Buren, Warren, Wayne, White, Williamson, and Wilson—forty-one counties.

16. (III.) West Tennessee. This division extends from the Tennessee River westward to the Mississippi, and includes the whole of the seventh and eighth natural divisions and one-half of the sixth. West Tennessee contains ten thousand five hundred and twelve square miles, exclusive of surface permanently covered with water. The following counties are embraced in this division: Benton, Carroll, Chester, Crocket, Decatur, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Lake, Lauderdale, Madison, McNairy, Obion, Shelby, Tipton, and Weakley—twenty-one counties.

17. The climate of Tennessee combines humidity and sunshine, cold and warmth, in just such proportions as to produce the highest degree of perfection in the largest number of crops. This statement may be easily verified by consulting the census returns, in which it will appear that every crop grown in the United States may be, and actually is, grown to some extent in the State of Tennessee. This can not be said of any other

State. The truth is, the productions of both the Northern and Southern States meet and overlap in Tennessee. There is just cold enough during the winter months to invigorate the physical system, ameliorate the soil, and destroy the germs of disabling disease. The heat in summer is rarely long-continued, nor is the cold in winter. There are but few days during the year in which a laboring man is prevented, either by excessive heat or cold, from performing comfortably outdoor work. Statistics show it to be one of the healthiest States in the Union. Excluding a few lowlands, there is scarcely a malarious district in the State.

CHAPTER XXVII.

GEOLOGY OF TENNESSEE.

Tennessee has almost every variety of geological formations. In East and Middle Tennessee they are made up, for the most part of hard rocky strata consisting of limestones, sandstones, shales, slate, gneiss and granite. In West Tennessee beds of sand and clay with but few hard rocks constitute the strata.

The soils are derived from the geological formations and their fertility or sterility may generally be inferred from the character of the formations from which they are derived, because all soils except those that are drifted are derived immediately from the weathering or crumbling down of a portion of the rocky strata that lie beneath them. Drifted soils, such as the alluvial and the tertiary soils of West Tennessee derive their material from many sources and have been deposited by water.

It often happens that the highest regions topographically are the lowest geologically. This is the case in Tennessee. The highest mountains in the Eastern part of the State constitute the very lowest geological formations. These mountains have been

uplifted and some of the higher strata are oftentimes found lying conformably on the sides.

Taking the formations from the oldest and lowest geologically and proceeding to the more recent we may construct the following table after Safford:

A.—LOWER SILURIAN.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Metamorphic rock. | } | Potsdam Period. |
| 2. Ocoee group. | | |
| 3. Chilhowee sandstone. | | |
| 4. Knox sandstone. | } | Quebec Period. |
| 5. Knox shale. | | |
| 6. Knox dolomite. | | |
| 7. Trenton or Lebanon. | } | Trenton Period. |
| 8. Nashville or Cincinnati. | | |

B.—UPPER SILURIAN.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 9. Clinch Mountain sandstone. | } | Niagara Period. |
| 10. White Oak Mt. sandstone. | | |
| 11. Dyestone or Clinton group. | | |
| 12. Niagara limestone. | } | Lower Held'g Period. |
| 13. Lower Helderberg. | | |

C.—DEVONIAN.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------|
| 14. Black shale. | } | Hamilton Period. |
|------------------|---|------------------|

D.—CARBONIFEROUS.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 15. Barren group. | } | Mississippi or Sub-Carniferous Period. |
| 16. Coral or St. Louis limestone. | | |
| 17. Mountain limestone. | | |
| 18. Coal measures. | } | Coal Period. |

E.—CRETACEOUS.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| 19. Coffee sand. | } | Cretaceous Period. |
| 20. Green sand. | | |
| 21. Ripley group. | | |

F.—TERTIARY.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 22. Flatwood sands and clays. | } Tertiary Period. |
| 23. La Grange sands. | |

G.—QUARTERNARY AND MODERN.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 24. Orange sand and drift. | } Quarternary Period. | |
| 25. Bluff loam or loes. | | } Terrace Period. |
| 26. Alluvium. | | |

(1.) The Metamorphic or Lowest Formation is made up of granite, gneiss, talcose, shale, mica, slate, epidote, hornblende, pyroxene, quartz, feldspar, serpentine and many other rocks. Associated with these rocks are oftentimes found magnetic and specular iron ores and copper ores. Tennessee has only a small area of these formations covering in the aggregate about three hundred and twenty-five square miles. This formation is confined to the Southeastern parts of Johnson, Carter, Unicoi, Cooke, Monroe and Polk Counties.

(2.) The Ocoee Group and the Chilhowee sandstones are very thick formations. They make up the rocks of the Unaka ridges. These formations are confined to East Tennessee and in that portion of it which embraces the high mountains on the Southeast. The Ocoee group has an estimated thickness of ten thousand feet and includes heavy beds of hard conglomerate rocks, sandstones very compact, clay, slates, talcose and roofing slates and beds of magnesian limestones. All the strata of this formation dip at a very high angle.

(3.) The Chilhowee sandstone has a thickness of about two thousand feet. It is the material of which Chilhowee Mountain is composed. The sandstone is heavy-bedded generally, and greyish white in color where weathered. It builds up a broken chain of mountains that skirts the Unaka Mountain.

The next five formations embracing the Quebec and Trenton Periods contain sandstones, limestones and dolomites or magne-

sian limestones. These formations are made of softer materials than those that have been heretofore mentioned, which are mountain-making or are composed of rocks that do not disintegrate or crumble readily by atmospheric influences. The five formations, namely, Knox sandstone, Knox shale, Knox dolomite, the Trenton and Cincinnati group are valley making; that is, their material is so soft that the erosive agencies of rain, frost and the atmosphere have been able to scoop out valleys and basins.

(4.) The Knox Sandstone is from eight hundred to one thousand feet in thickness and is composed of variegated sandstones and shales with occasional beds of dolomite. This formation yields a poor thin soil but contributes a marked feature to the topography of the country by making sharp roof-like ridges.

(5.) The Knox Shale, coming next in ascending order is about two thousand feet thick and is made up of brown reddish buff and chloritic shades, often calcareous, and enclosing thin layers of colitic limestone. This formation gives rise to many beautiful and fertile valleys in East Tennessee. The oldest traces of animal life met with in Tennessee are found in this formation in the form of fossil, shells and trilobites.

(6.) The Knox Dolomite is the most massive formation in the State. It is thought to be a mile in thickness. It is made up of heavy-bedded strata of blue and grey limestones and dolomites or magnesian limestones. A good deal of chert also occurs with this formation. The topography of the Knox dolomite formation presents valleys, plateaus and broad rounded ridges making noted undulations in the great Valley of East Tennessee. Knoxville is on one of these ridges and Athens on another. The chert forming these ridges has been liberated by the solution of the calcareous rocks which once enclosed it and now form a shield which protects the underlying strata from erosion.

The rocks of the Knox dolomite formation make a fertile,

friable soil of much strength of constitution and of great productiveness.

(7.) The Trenton or Lebanon Group and the Nashville or Cincinnati Group. These two groups may be well considered together as they are always more or less associated—the Lebanon rocks. Both formations are composed of blue limestones filled with fossil remains and yielding a larger area of good soils than any other formations in the State. They make up the rocks of the Central Basin in which Nashville is situated where they lie in nearly a horizontal position. They form much of the surface also of the Valley of East Tennessee. The rocks of both of these formations are soft and readily yield to erosive agencies making the richest valleys in the State. The maximum thickness of this formation in East Tennessee is from two thousand and five hundred to three thousand feet.

In the Central Basin, the Trenton or Lebanon and Nashville rocks make the floor and much of the walls of the Basin. All the rocks are blue fossiliferous limestones, rich in the constituent elements of a fruitful soil. West of the Central Basin are only two outcrops of these rocks, one in Stewart County in the Wells Creek basin and the other in the bed of the Tennessee River. The marbles of East Tennessee and hydraulic limestones and much good building stone are derived from the rocks of these formations.

(9.) Clinch Mountain Sandstone. This comes next above the Nashville rocks. This is a local formation of no importance agriculturally, and is made up of a greyish thick-bedded sandstone about four hundred feet thick. Its greatest development is on the Southern slope of Clinch Mountain from which it takes its name.

(10.) The White Oak Mountain Sandstone formation is local and consists of a group of variegated sandstones and shales, red, green and buff colored. These rocks form the summit and Eastern slope of White Oak Mountain in James and Bradley coun-

ties, and also the Eastern slopes of Powell and Loan Mountain in the Northern part of East Tennessee Valley. This formation is of no agricultural or mineral importance.

(11.) The Dyestone Group is from one hundred to three hundred feet in thickness and carries one to three layers of red fossil ore, intercalated with shales and sandstones which makes this formation of great commercial importance. Many thousands of tons of iron ore are mined from this formation at Inman in Sequatchie Valley and at Rockwood in Roane County and at other places.

(12.) The Niagara Limestone formation occurs mainly in the Western Valley of the Tennessee River. It is about two hundred feet thick and is made up of thick-bedded fossiliferous limestones, sometimes crystalline but often clayey. Some fair marble, variegated and grey, pertains to this formation. This group of rocks occupies the greater part of the surface of the Western Valley outside of the alluvial bottoms.

(13.) The Lower Helderberg formation is about seventy feet in thickness and consists of blue, thin-bedded, fossil limestones often carrying cherty layers. The formation is found in its greatest development in the Western Valley and in the Valleys of Duck River and Buffalo River. The crumbling of the rocks of this formation makes an excellent friable soil, but the area of such soil is very limited.

(14.) The Black Shale Formation is made up of a black bituminous tough shale saturated with oil and is often taken for coal by ignorant people. Underlying this formation is often found a bed of phosphate rock valuable for making fertilizers. The thickness of this formation is from a few inches to fifty feet.

(15.) The Barren Group is a bed for the most part of flinty limestone. The derived soils are very thin and poor. It has a thickness of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet.

(16.) The Coral Limestone formation is made up of a bluish limestone and has a thickness of from one hundred to two hun-

dred and fifty feet. The soil from the formation is very fruitful and makes the best tobacco lands in the State. Found all around the Central Basin and in some parts of East Tennessee.

(17.) The Mountain Limestone formation is unimportant for it is only seen on the slopes of the mountain. It is made up of heavy beds of limestone. It is from four hundred to eight hundred feet thick.

(18.) The Coal Measures cover about five thousand one hundred square miles in this State, and are from five hundred to two thousand feet in thickness. This formation carries from two to six workable seams of coal. There are about eighty-four coal mines worked in Tennessee and the average production is about two million five hundred thousand tons annually.

(19 and 20.) The Coffee Sand and the Rotton Limestone formations occur in West Tennessee only. They give rise to soils of considerable fertility and the Rotton limestone formation carries a bed of green sand which makes a good fertilizer.

(21, 22 and 23.) The Ripley Group is much like the Coffee sand and has a thickness of five hundred feet.

The Flatwoods Group which comes next is from two hundred to three hundred feet thick and has more clay in its composition than the Ripley Group.

The La Grange Group overlies the last and is probably six hundred feet thick and is a stratified mass of sand.

(24.) The Orange Sand or Drift formation comes next and is made up of sand and gravel and is drifted like snow over the surface, leaving spots bare of it and at other places attaining a thickness of one hundred feet or more.

(25.) The Bluff Loam or Loess formation crowns the uplands of the counties of Shelby, Tipton, Lauderdale, Dyer and Obion. It is a fine calcareous and siliceous loam and gives rise to one of the most productive soils in the State. Its maximum thickness is about one hundred feet.

(26.) The Alluvium formation includes all the recent deposits

and consists of fine silt brought down from a higher level. The soils of the alluvian are the most productive and durable in the State.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF J. B. KILLEBREW.

J. B. Killebrew was born in Montgomery County, Tennessee, May 29, 1831, was reared on a farm, educated at the University of North Carolina where he was graduated with the first distinction in 1856; afterwards read law, devoted himself to agriculture, was made active Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1871-75, canvassed the State in the interest of public schools, making two valuable reports to the Legislature on that subject which were printed, and by their influence turned the tide of public opinion in favor of a public school system. Afterwards he devoted his time to the duties of Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Tennessee, which position he held for ten years. He wrote and published during his incumbency 10,000 pages on the resources of the State. Mr. Killebrew was a special expert in the census work of 1880 and published a quarto volume on tobacco of the United States. He has been the editor of several journals. The degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. were conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina. During his active life he investigated the soils, crops and minerals of nearly every State in the Union and in several of the States of Mexico. His life has been a very active and useful one. His recent labors have been in assisting in the work of the Standard Dictionary, published in New York in two large volumes, and in inducing capital and immigration to the South. He prepared this chapter.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1 Civil Government is that authority by which a State or a Nation is ruled. It is established to preserve and keep society

in order. The foundation of society are the wants and fears of individuals. Unless some superior be constituted, whose commands and decisions all the members are bound to obey, they would still remain in a state of nature, without any judge upon earth to define their several rights and redress their several grievances.

2. Our State desires the protection and happiness of its citizens, and with that view its laws are enacted. In conjunction with the Federal Government, it watches and subserves our interests in many tangible ways. The people are the government, and it is successful in proportion to their intelligence and interest.

3. The government is divided into three general departments, viz.: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, whose functions are to enact, enforce and interpret our laws. Wise legislation has for its object the promotion of certain interests; the executive power enforces it with that view; if found in contravention to right and justice, it is nullified by the judiciary department.

4. The Legislative department is composed of Senators and Representatives elected by the qualified voters on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even numbered years. A Senator must be at least thirty years old, and have resided three years in this State and one year in the county or district immediately preceding the election. A Representative must be at least twenty-one years of age, and have resided in this State at least three years next preceding his election and the last year thereof in the county, town or city he represents. These officers are elected for two years. The Senate and House of Representatives elect their officers, who are vested with the power to act during the sitting of the body by which they were elected.

5. The Legislature may regulate the jurisdiction of the courts and establish new ones. It convenes biennially at Nashville in odd numbered years, but may meet in extra session at any time if the Governor deem it necessary. Its functions are outlined

and restricted by the State Constitution, which limits its regular session to seventy-five days, and its extra session to twenty days. Each legislator receives a per diem of four dollars, and mileage to and from Nashville, but these may be changed by any subsequent session.

6. The Executive department is vested with authority to enforce legislative enactments. The Governor is the chief officer of the State. He is elected for two years by popular suffrage. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and must have resided in this State at least seven years next preceding his election.

7. The Secretary of State must be elected by the joint houses of the Legislature for a term of four years. His duties are to keep a fair register, and attest all the official acts of the Governor, and when required he shall lay before either house of the General Assembly all papers, vouchers, minutes, etc., relative to his office, and perform such other duties as may be required by law.

8. The State Treasurer is elected by the Legislature for two years, and must be at least twenty-one years of age, and must have resided within the State at least two years next preceding his election or appointment. His duties are to receive and safely keep in the treasury the State's money and accounts. He shall receive and pay out money from the treasury only upon the certificate or warrant of the Comptroller, unless the law directs it. He must keep true accounts of all receipts and disbursements. He must execute an official bond, approved by the Governor, before he can take charge of this department.

9. The Attorney-General is elected, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, for eight years. His function is to administer legal advice in cases in which the State is a party. The Register of the Land Office is elected for four years and has care of the original patents and surveys of lands in the State. He must execute bond with approved surety.

10. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and holds office two

years. His duties are to make correct reports of the condition, progress, and prospects of the schools; to prepare suitable blanks for official reports, etc., and to advise and co-operate with school officers in establishing and maintaining good schools.

11. The State Geologist has charge of the geological surveys of the State and inspects mines. He is appointed by the Governor. The Commissioner of Agriculture has charge of this bureau to aid farmers in promoting their interests. He is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and holds office for two years. The Adjutant-General has charge of the State militia, the arms and munitions of war. The Governor appoints him. The State Librarian is elected by the General Assembly for two years, and has charge of the Public Library of the State and contracts for and furnishes the necessary stationery to the State officers.

12. The Public Printer and Binder is elected by the Legislature for two years, and is paid according to the work he does for the State. The Commissioner of Insurance is appointed by and is under the general supervision of the Comptroller. His duties are to investigate the reliability of insurance companies doing business in this State.

13. The State Inspector and Examiner is appointed by the Governor for two years. Once each year he must examine into the management and condition of the Comptroller's and Treasurer's offices, and the prisons and charitable institutions operated by the State. The Board of Equalization consists of one member from each Appellate District, appointed by the Governor. They are required to equalize taxation throughout the State.

14. The Governor in the recess of the Senate has power to fill vacancies in the foregoing offices by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session, and shall fill the vacancy for the rest of the time or until the election, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Governor, the Speaker of the Senate becomes Gov-

error. The foregoing officers are allowed annual salaries, payable monthly out of the State treasury, the Public Printer and Board of Equalization excepted. The General Assembly fixes the salaries.

15. The Sheriff, Trustee, Register, County Clerk, and Assessor, are county officers whose functions are well known and easily explained, hence we deem it unnecessary to outline them here. They are elected by the qualified voters and get their compensation in fees. The Surveyor and County Superintendent are elected by the County Court. Justices of the Peace are elected for six years, and there are two or more in each district. They compose the County Court. Constables are district officers who serve two years.

16. The Judicial department interprets laws and, if necessary, decides their constitutionality. In conjunction with the State Government is the Federal Government, which has the three departments, viz: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The Legislative department is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senators are elected for a term of six years by the Legislature of the State which they represent. Each State is entitled to two Senators. A Senator must be at least thirty years of age, a citizen of the State from which he is elected, and have been a citizen of the United States nine years preceding his election. The Vice-President is ex-officio President of the Senate.

17. The House of Representatives consists of members elected directly by the people. They hold office for two years. These two bodies are known as Congress, which is the law-making power of the United States. Each Congress lasts two years, and holds two sessions, a long and a short one; but the President can call extra sessions. A Representative must be at least twenty-five years of age, and must have been at least seven years a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The decennial census fixes the number of

Representatives, but each State is entitled to one. Each organized Territory is entitled to one Delegate, who may engage in debate, but not vote. Senators and Representatives get an annual salary, paid out of the United States treasury.

18. The Executive department is composed of the President and his Cabinet officers, who have the laws of Congress to enforce. The President is elected by the Electoral College, composed of electors, from the various States, who were elected by the people. The President selects his Cabinet officers and the Senate confirms them. The President's and Vice-President's term of office is four years, but they may be re-elected. If the President is removed, the Vice-President becomes President, and if he be removed, then the Secretary of State becomes President. The President must be a native citizen of the United States, and at least thirty-five years of age, and been fourteen years a resident of the United States. The Constitution of the United States outlines Congressional duties.

19. The Judicial department interprets the laws enacted by Congress and advises, when necessary, the various departments how to make legal procedure in cases. The Federal Courts are under the jurisdiction of this department. For full information in civil government see Free's Manual: The Principles of Civil Government in the United States and State of Tennessee.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CHRONOLOGY OF TENNESSEE, 1796-1895.

1796.—January 11, Constitutional Convention met at Knoxville, William Blount, President; William Machin, Secretary. March 31, William Blount and William Cocke were elected United States Senators; William Machin, Secretary of State. June 1, this State admitted into the Union.

- 1797.—July 8. William Blount expelled from the United States Senate.
- 1798.—December 3. second session of General Assembly met at Knoxville; William Blount elected Speaker.
- 1799.—October 26. the first camp meeting was held in the State. in Sumner county.
- 1800.—Governor William Blount died at Knoxville.
- 1801.—September 21. the General Assembly met at Knoxville and adjourned. November 14. November 6. Gallatin, Rutledge, Lebanon and Tazewell established.
- 1802.—John Sevier, Moses Fisk and John Rutledge, of Tennessee, and Creed Taylor, Joseph Martin and Peter Johnson, of Virginia, appointed Commissioners to survey the line between Virginia and Tennessee.
- 1803.—State composed of three Congressional Districts. Washington, Hamilton and Mero: Commissioners appointed to survey boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee: Jackson challenged Sevier to duel.
- 1804.—Legislature provided for public roads: horse-racing inaugurated in Tennessee, at Gallatin.
- 1805.—Aaron Burr visits Nashville: Governor William Brownlow, born in Virginia. August 29, died at Knoxville, April 29, 1877.
- 1806.—Joseph Coleman, first Mayor of Nashville. March 1. duel between W. A. McNairy and General William Coffee.
- 1807.—East Tennessee College (Blount College) established at Knoxville: General William Campbell, born at Nashville, February 1, died at Nashville, August 19, 1867.
- 1808.—General Assembly (second session) met at Kingston. April 3, adjourned April 22: Andrew Johnson, born in North Carolina, December 29, died at Carter's Station, Tennessee, July 31, 1875.

1809.—Hugh L. White and G. W. Campbell, first Supreme Judges; Governor James C. Jones, born in Davidson county April 20, died at Memphis, October 29, 1859.

1810.—February 4, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized at Samuel McAdow's residence, Dickson county, as an independent Presbytery; Governor Neil S. Brown, born in Giles county, April 18, died at Nashville, 1886.

1811.—Supreme Court vested with exclusive equity jurisdiction; the General Assembly met in Knoxville for the last time, except in 1817; Reynoldsburg, Elkton, Washington (in Rhea) and Murfreesboro were established; Reelfoot Lake made by an earthquake.

1812.—Governor Blount furnishes the War Department twenty-five hundred men for the war of 1812-15; State divided into six Congressional Districts; importation of slaves prohibited for five years; Jackson gets "Old Hickory;" Nashville Whig established.

1813.—Governor authorized to march three thousand and five hundred men against the Creek Indians; Andrew Jackson appointed Major-General in the United States army.

1814.—James Robertson died at Chickasaw Agency, Memphis, September 1; President Madison appointed George W. Campbell, Secretary of the United States Treasury.

1815.—Battle of New Orleans fought, January 8; Parry W. Humphreys appointed, November 29, Commissioner for Tennessee to settle line between Kentucky and Tennessee; Joseph Anderson appointed Comptroller of the United States Treasury.

1816.—Andrew Jackson negotiated with the Cherokees and Chickasaws to extinguish their claims to lands in Tennessee.

1817.—Legislature met, September 15 at Knoxville; General John Cocke and James S. Gaines, of Tennessee, and Captain

Stock and James Carmack, of Georgia, were appointed to run a line between these States.

1818.—Andrew Jackson and Isaac Shelby made a treaty, October 19, with the Chickasaws by which all territory north of 35° and east of the Mississippi was ceded to Tennessee; Isham G. Harris, born at Tullahoma, February 10.

1819.—Thirteenth General Assembly met at Murfreesboro; Governor McMinn recommends the establishment of penitentiary; June 6. President Monroe visited Nashville; June 19, all the banks of the State suspend specie payment except Bank of Tennessee; October 19, "Tennessee Antiquarian Society" organized, Judge John Haywood, President.

1820.—Alexander Smith, Isaac Allen and Simean Perry appointed to run the line between North Carolina and Tennessee; General Assembly, second session, met at Murfreesboro, June 26; Tennessee voted for James Monroe for President, and D. D. Tompkins for Vice-President.

1821.—Fourteenth General Assembly met, September 17, at Murfreesboro; General Andrew Jackson appointed Territorial Governor of Florida, and Alexander Anderson, of Tennessee, United States District Attorney of West Florida.

1822.—General Assembly, second session, met at Murfreesboro, July 22 to August 24; it established nine Congressional Districts; swords voted Generals Jackson and Gaines for gallantry in the war of 1812.

1823.—Fifteenth General Assembly met at Murfreesboro, September 15 to November 29; General Carroll re-elected Governor without opposition; Pioneer established at Jackson, first newspaper in West Tennessee.

1824.—General Assembly, second session, held at Murfreesboro from September 20 to October 22; Presidential vote of Tennessee: Andrew Jackson, twenty thousand one hundred and

ninety-seven; Adams, two hundred and sixteen; Crawford, three hundred and twelve.

1825.—Sixteenth General Assembly, first session, held at Murfreesboro from September 19 to December 7; General Lafayette visited Nashville.

1826.—The Legislature, having met at Murfreesboro from 1826 to 1826, convened the second session at Nashville, October 10, and held to December 11; Memphis Advocate, first newspaper at Memphis, established; the Nashville Bank failed; duel between General William White and Sam Houston; Governor Carroll, in a proclamation, April 8, declared Nashville the Capitol of the State from May 1 ensuing.

1827.—Seventeenth General Assembly held at Nashville from September 17 to December 15; a fund established for the support of free schools.

1828.—Andrew Jackson elected President of the United States, and served from March 4, 1829, till March 4, 1837; Presidential vote of Tennessee: General Jackson, forty-four thousand and ninety; John Q. Adams, two thousand two hundred and forty.

1829.—Governor Sam Houston resigned and William Hall, Speaker of the Senate, becomes Governor; Senator John H. Eaton appointed Secretary of War.

1830.—Joel Parrish, Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee, defaulted for two hundred thousand dollars.

1831.—Imprisonment for debt abolished; Dr. Gerard Troost appointed State Geologist; John H. Eaton appointed United States Minister to Spain.

1832.—Nineteenth General Assembly, second session, held at Nashville from September 3 to October 22; Presidential vote of Tennessee: Jackson, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred

and forty; Henry Clay, one thousand four hundred and thirty-six; December 13, cholera declared to exist in Nashville.

1833.—Vote for a Constitutional Convention, fifty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-nine; vote for Representatives, ninety thousand seven hundred and eighty-one; Twentieth General Assembly, first session, held at Nashville from September 16 to December 2; cholera in Tennessee.

1834.—On the first Thursday and Friday of March an election was held for sixty delegates to Constitutional Convention; it assembled at Nashville, May 19 to August 30, William B. Carter was President, William K. Hill, Secretary; John Bell was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-Third Congress.

1835.—Constitution of 1834 was ratified on March 5 and 6 by forty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-six for, to seventeen thousand six hundred and ninety-one against it.

1836.—Governor Cannon convened the Twenty-First General Assembly to defray the expense of the surveys of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, it met October 3 to 26; March 6, David Crockett was killed at the Alamo.

1837.—Twenty-Second General Assembly, first session, met in October and adjourned January 27, 1838; Judge John Catron was made Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, serving till May 8, 1865, when he died at Nashville.

1838.—Felix Grundy appointed Attorney-General of the United States, July 7, and served till January 10, 1840.

1839.—Governor Sam Houston visited Tennessee: total State school money invested in stocks, eight hundred and thirty-five thousand and thirty-four dollars.

1840.—Presidential vote: W. H. Harrison, Whig, sixty thousand three hundred and ninety-one; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, forty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-nine; April 10,

Hugh L. White died at Knoxville: December 10. Felix Granger died at Nashville.

1841.—Twenty-Fourth General Assembly met from October 4 to February 7, 1842: President Harrison appointed John Bell Secretary of War.

1842.—P. Lindsley, W. G. Dickson, J. Waters, R. C. K. Martin, J. W. McCombs, J. M. Hill and Wilkins Tannehill commissioned Lunatic Asylum Commissioners.

1843.—Twenty-Fifth General Assembly held from October 2 to January 31, 1844: Nashville was established the permanent seat of government: Marshal Bertrand, of France, visited Nashville.

1844.—James K. Polk was nominated and elected to the Presidency: Henry Clay carried Tennessee over Polk: Governor William Carroll died at Nashville, March 22.

1845.—Great Commercial Convention at Memphis, Calhoun President: Polk inaugurated President, March 4: Cave Johnson appointed Postmaster-General: A. J. Donelson appointed Minister to Russia: William H. Polk, Minister to Naples: General Robert Armstrong, Consul to Liverpool.

1846.—Mexican war declared: Governor Brown called for two thousand eight hundred volunteers, and thirty thousand volunteered: Gideon J. Pillow, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, United States Army: Tennessee furnished one regiment of Cavalry and three of Infantry to the Mexican war.

1847.—Twenty-Seventh General Assembly held from October 2 to February 7, 1848: Georgia Railroad completed to Chattanooga.

1848.—Presidential vote: Zachary Taylor, Whig, sixty-four thousand seven hundred and five: Lewis Cass, Democrat, fifty-eight thousand four hundred and nineteen: Van Buren,

- Free Soil, none; first telegraphic dispatch received in Tennessee.
- 1849.—Twenty-Eighth General Assembly held from October 4 to February 11, 1850; Neil S. Brown appointed Minister to Russia; cholera visited Tennessee, May 1; Tennessee Historical Society established.
- 1850.—Visitation of cholera in Tennessee.
- 1851.—President Fillmore appointed Luke Lea, Indian Commissioner; General Assembly held from October 16 to March 1, 1852.
- 1852.—Whigs carried Tennessee by one thousand eight hundred and eighty majority; Presidential vote: Winfield Scott, Whig, fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight; Franklin Pierce, Democrat, fifty-seven thousand and eighteen; Hale, Free Soil, none; Insane Asylum at Nashville was opened March 1.
- 1853.—General Assembly met in the new Capitol October 3 to to March 6, 1854; William Trousdale, Minister to Brazil; John L. Marling, Minister to Venezuela.
- 1854.—Ephraim H. Foster died at Nashville, September 14.
- 1855.—Thirty-First General Assembly met October 1 to March 3, 1856; yellow fever visited Tennessee; Philip Lindsley, a pioneer educator, died May 25.
- 1856.—Government bought the Hermitage for the State for forty-eight thousand dollars; Presidential vote: James Buchanan, Democrat, seventy-three thousand six hundred and thirty-six; Millard Fillmore, sixty-six thousand one hundred and seventeen.
- 1857.—Thirty-Second General Assembly held from October 5 to March 22, 1858; Aaron V. Brown appointed Postmaster-General; Southern Commercial Convention held at Knoxville.

1858.—James Williams appointed Minister to Turkey; D. W. Ballew and A. L. Burch appointed to run a line between Virginia and Tennessee.

1859.—Thirty-Third General Assembly met October 3 and adjourned March 29, 1860; Governor Aaron V. Brown died August 15; Governor James C. Jones died October 29; on November 18, Allen A. Hall, editor of the News, killed George C. Poindexter, editor of the Union and American, at Nashville.

1860.—Tennessee's Presidential vote: John Bell, Constitutional Unionist, sixty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-four; John C. Breckinridge, Democrat, sixty-four thousand and seventy-nine; Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty; Abraham Lincoln, none.

1861.—Legislature met, January 7, in extra session; June 24, Governor Harris declared the State out of the Union; August 1, members were elected to the Confederate Congress; war begins.

1862.—Battle at Mill Springs, January 18, General Zollicoffer killed; Fort Henry fell, February 6; Fort Donelson surrendered, February, 16; Legislature met, February 20, in Memphis; the Federals occupied Nashville, February 25; Andrew Johnson commissioned Military Governor by the United States Government and took charge March 12; battle of Shiloh, April 6-7; Albert Sidney Johnson, commander of Department of Tennessee, killed April 6; Fort Pillow fell, June 4; Memphis surrendered, June 7.

1863.—Battle of Stone's River, January 1-2; Brigadiers-General J. E. Rain killed at Murfreesboro, January 1, and Preston Smith killed at Chickamauga, September 19; President Lincoln appointed Allen A. Hall, Minister to Bolivia.

1864.—Union Convention at Nashville, September 5, nominated

electors pledged to vote for Lincoln and Johnson, they were elected but not counted by Congress.

1865.—The Army of Tennessee, Confederate States of America, under General J. E. Johnson, surrendered, April 26, at Greensboro, North Carolina; General E. Kirby Smith surrendered, May 26; cavalry force of Lieutenant-General N. B. Forrest, under General Dick Taylor, surrendered at Meridian, Mississippi, May 4; the Constitutional amendments were ratified, February 22, by twenty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-three for, to forty-eight against; Governor Brownlow and the Legislature were elected, March 4; Andrew Johnson qualified as Vice-President, March 4.

1866.—Governor Brownlow convened the Legislature, July 4, in extra session to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it adjourned July 25, but the second session convened from November 5 to March 11, 1867; Cave Johnson died, at Clarksville, November 23.

1867.—The negroes obtained the right of suffrage, February 25; Thirty-Fifth General Assembly, first session, met October 7 to March 16, 1868; Governor W. B. Campbell, born at Nashville, February 1, 1807, died August 19, 1867.

1868.—D. B. Cliffe was appointed receiver of Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville Railroad, January 16, and on July 14, of the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad; Legislature met in extra session in July; it met again from October 9 to March 1, 1869.

1869.—Legislature met October 4 to March 5, 1870; first time since the war that the Democrats had a majority; Tipton elected Superintendent of Public Schools in August.

1870.—Constitutional Convention met at Nashville from January 10 to February 23, John C. Brown, President; Constitution was ratified, March 26, by ninety-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-eight for, to thirty-three thousand eight hundred

and seventy-two against it: Thirty-Sixth General Assembly, second session, met from May 9 to July 11; it fixed the number of Representatives at seventy-five.

1871.—State's debts, forty-one million eight hundred and sixty-three thousand four hundred and six dollars and sixty-nine cents; for railroads and turnpikes, thirty-one million three hundred thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars and fourteen cents; State debt proper, four million eight hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-six cents; bonds indorsed and interest to January 1, 1872, four million seventy-five thousand and twenty-eight dollars; Thomas O'Connor and R. F. Looney lease the penitentiary, November 17; Thirty-Seventh General Assembly, first session, met from October 2 to December 16; William Morrow, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio; J. B. Killebrew, Assistant.

1872.—Governor Brown convened the Legislature in extra session from March 12 to April 1; Governor Trousdale died, March 27.

1873.—Thirty-Eighth General Assembly, first session, held from January 6 to March 25; it apportioned the State into Congressional Districts; John M. Fleming appointed State Superintendent of Public Schools, March 25.

1874.—W. Matt Brown appointed Warden of the penitentiary, May 7.

1875.—Thirty-Ninth General Assembly met from January 4 to March 24; J. B. Killebrew appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, March 6; Leon Trousdale appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, March 25; Andrew Johnson died, July 31; Horace Maynard appointed Minister to Turkey and served till 1880.

1876.—R. P. Neely appointed receiver of the Mississippi Central & Tennessee Railroad.

- 1877.—Fortieth General Assembly, first session, met from January 1 to March 27; first extra session met December 5, and the second, December 11; Governor W. C. Brownlow died at Knoxville, April 29.
- 1878.—Yellow fever raged in West Tennessee.
- 1879.—Forty-First General Assembly, first session, held from January 1 to April 1; Leon Trousdale was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. B. Killebrew appointed Commissioner of Agriculture; December 16, extra session of the Legislature met and held to December 24.
- 1880.—The Democratic Convention in June named two candidates for Governor: the State Credit faction named John V. Wright; the Low Tax faction nominated S. F. Wilson; the Republicans nominated Alvin Hawkins, who was elected.
- 1881.—Forty-Second General Assembly, first session, held from January 3 to April 7; A. W. Hawkins was Commissioner of Agriculture; W. S. Doak, Superintendent of Public Instruction; the first extra session of the Legislature held from December 7 to 26.
- 1882.—Forty-Second General Assembly, second extra session, met from April 6 to 26; third extra session held from April 27 to May 22.
- 1883.—Forty-Third General Assembly, first session, held from January 1 to March 30; J. M. Safford was appointed State Geologist.
- 1884.—Three Republican Railroad Commissioners were elected, November 4, W. W. Murray, A. M. Hughes, and M. J. Condon.
- 1885.—Forty-Fourth General Assembly, first session, held from January 5 to April 9; an extra session met from May 25 to June 13 to make appropriations for the year; James D. Porter appointed First Assistant Secretary of State of the United

States: J. D. C. Atkins, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Albert Roberts, United States Consul at Hamilton Ontario; Peter Staub, United States Consul at Basle, Switzerland; W. R. Henning, United States Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

1886.—Peter Turney, W. C. Caldwell, H. H. Lurton, W. C. Fowlkes and B. L. Snodgrass, Democrats, were elected Supreme Judges; August 5, Governor Neil S. Brown died.

1887.—Forty-Fifth General Assembly, first session, held from January 3 to March 29; B. M. Hord appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, March 19; F. M. Smith appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction, April 26.

1888.—William Park appointed Inspector of Mines to serve until April 1, 1891.

1889.—Hon. Robert L. Taylor inaugurated Governor, the second term; the Fiftieth General Assembly convened at Nashville on the first Monday in January.

1890.—John P. Buchanan elected Governor.

1891.—Rebellion in the penitentiary occurred; Governor Albert S. Marks, died at Nashville, November 4.

1892.—Peter Turney elected Governor.

1893.—Remains of Ex-President and Mrs. Polk were removed to the Capitol campus.

1894.—Democratic Supreme Judges were elected.

1895.—Election contest between Turney and Evans for Governor. Evans was qualified, February 6, and thus for a while two Governors existed.

Historical Readings.

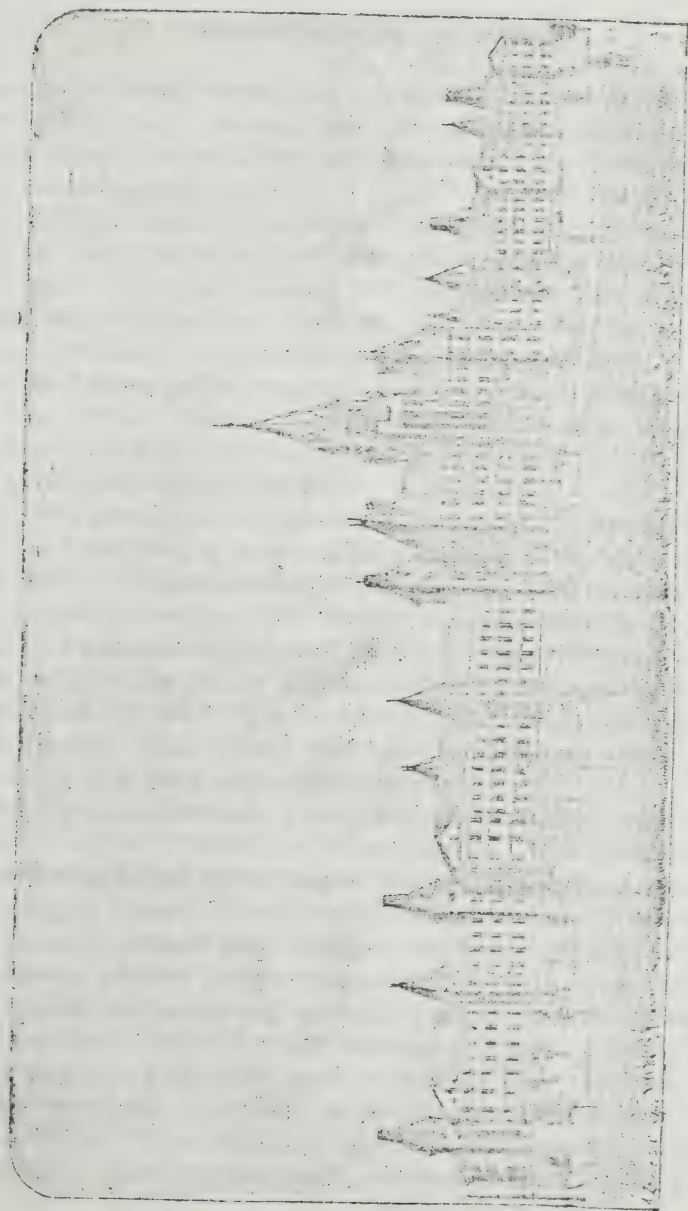
CHAPTER XXX.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—ITS ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

1. The institution of African slavery is so intimately connected with the history of Tennessee and has been so closely interwoven with her civilization, that a brief account of its origin, its growth and its sudden abolition should be recorded, not for crimination or exculpation, but that the truth of history may be vindicated. Facts, cold facts, are history, and they never blush to be narrated.

2. Until 1843 African bondage prevailed not only in some of the less civilized countries of Europe and South America, but in the East Indies, which were under the rule of Great Britain, the foremost and most enlightened government in the world. Early in this century the slave trade became odious to all philanthropists, but slavery itself was not. The brutality with which the trade was conducted and the "horrors of the middle passage," as it was called, had awakened the pity of mankind, and by common consent the traffic in Africans and their transportation to other countries was prohibited under the severest penalties, both in Europe and the United States.

3. Notwithstanding this, the institution of slavery continued where it had been planted. It not only continued, but was encouraged as a moral agency of civilization, until Wilberforce began the agitation for its abolishment in England and her colonies. But the plant of this great reform was of slow growth.



TENNESSEE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, TOLLIVAR.

and emancipation was not entirely accomplished until long after Wilberforce died. In 1843, the last of the slaves of the English colonies were emancipated, and their owners were paid for them out of the national treasury.

4. The sentiment of the people of the United States was against slavery, and that feeling for a time stronger at the South than at the North. The ordinance of 1787 that excluded the institution from the northwestern territories was supported by southern men. Pennsylvania provided for gradual emancipation. There was to them no profit in slavery, but there were fabulous gains in the traffic. Hence, they gradually disposed of their own slaves by sending them south, and in some instances the young of their slaves were given away.

5. But the feeling in the States was generally averse to slavery, and that feeling was for a time stronger at the South than at the North. The ordinance of 1787 that excluded the institution from the Northwestern Territories was supported by Southern men. Pennsylvania provided for gradual emancipation, and as late as 1840 her slaves were not all free. In some cases they were sold for debt. Rhode Island and Connecticut had a few left in 1840. New Jersey had two hundred and thirty-six in 1850. New York emancipated in 1827.

6. That the Southern States did not emancipate their slaves was owing to a variety of circumstances. The climate of the South was suited to the negro, and he seemed to be contented and happy there. The Southerners had invested more money in slaves than had their Northern brethren. The invention of the cotton gin had suddenly stimulated the cultivation of cotton, for which the negro was peculiarly fitted, and the growth of rice, tobacco and sugar cane was equally inviting to his labor. But more than all these reasons was the fear that the slaves were increasing so rapidly as to put the State in peril if they were freed. They were still affected with the same race traits that they inherited from barbarian ancestors and it was greatly

feared that they could not be controlled as freedmen or citizens.

7. Still there was an intelligent number of our people who favored gradual emancipation. This sentiment was slowly but surely spreading. Felix Grundy was outspoken as a co-worker with the gradual emancipation policy, inaugurated and advocated by Henry Clay, of Kentucky. This policy would doubtless have been adopted by Tennessee, had her people not resented what seemed like attempts to coerce them. Our people said: "If you let us alone we may do it, but you cannot drive us. We are penned up with these negroes and know where our safety lies."

8. William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, founded the Anti-Slavery party in 1831. Arthur Tappan became its President in 1831. Much money was expended in magnifying and exaggerating the abuses of slavery. This party declared that all the laws of the government that recognized slavery were utterly null and void. As they grew stronger and became more aggressive their influence steadily increased. In 1844 the Abolitionists openly avowed that their object was to effect a dissolution of the Union and form a Northern republic. They declared that a union with slavery was a league with perdition and a covenant with death. They were the first secessionists and they remained so until the late Civil War. The troops they furnished and the money they so freely contributed were not for the maintenance of the Union, but to effect the freedom of the slaves. In 1860 William H. Seward spoke from Faneuil Hall and said there was a higher law than the Constitution.

9. When Nathaniel Hawthorne was asked in 1861 if he was not in favor of the war, he replied: "Yes, I suppose so, but really I don't see what we have to fight about." It seemed to him that the South in seceding had done just what the Abolitionists desired her to do. This being the case, the intensified hostility of this party toward the South is difficult to explain.

Only a few years had elapsed since New England had emancipated the slaves they had not sold. It was less than twenty years since England had emancipated hers, and neither Tennessee nor any of her sister States was ready for the change. Was this cry for abolition an earnest sympathy for the slaves, or political hatred for their masters? Or was it both—for, as Judge Tourgee says in his "Fool's Errand": "The South has controlled the government for fifty years." Many politicians at the North were jealous, jealous to exasperation, and slavery was but the shibboleth that intensified their animosity. Even in New England there were men who made no war upon the slave trade, but rather winked at it and enjoyed its rich returns. This is not an idle assertion, but an established fact, if Northern historians are to be believed.

10. In 1820 Justice Story, the great jurist, charged the grand juries of his New England circuit in the following words: "We have but too many undeniable proofs from unquestionable sources that the African slave trade is still carried on among us with all the implacable ferocity and insatiable rapacity of former times. Avarice has grown more subtle in its invasion of the law. It watches and seizes its prey with an appetite quickened rather than suppressed. American citizens are steeped up to their very mouths in this iniquity."

11. W. W. Story, his gifted son, in writing the biography of his father, says: "The fortunes of many men of prominence were secretly invested in this infamous practice. Slavery itself had hardly disappeared in New England when the slave trade took on new life and was winked at. A man might still have position in society and claim consideration as a gentleman, nay, as a Christian, while his ships were freighted with human cargo and his commerce was in the blood and pain of his fellow creatures. This practice was abstractly inveighed against, but was secretly indulged in. The chances of great fortunes inflamed the cupidity of men in my father's circuit. It is notorious that many large

fortunes were the blood money of the slave trade, and owed their existence to the wretched cargoes that survived the horrors of the middle passage. But this charge of my father to the grand juries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island seemed only to arouse the passions of those engaged in the traffic. The newspapers of the day publicly denounced my father, and one paper in Boston declared that any judge who would deliver such a charge ought to be hurled from the bench."

12. And so the traffic went on unmolested. Still there were no prosecutions. The navies of the world seemed to be asleep, or, perhaps, the traffic was still winked at by the owners of the merchantmen that traversed the seas.

13. This much has been recorded to show to the youths of this generation that neither Tennessee nor the South was responsible for slavery, nor for the traffic in slaves across the seas. For from 1776 down to the present time, there was but a single attempt made by a Southern man to introduce African slaves into a Southern port, and that attempt was a failure. A small yacht, called the "Wanderer," was seized and condemned and her officers were pursued with unrelenting vigor by a Southern man, General Henry R. Jackson, who was then Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

14. But, after all, slavery was really the provoking cause of the late unhappy war between the States. Tennessee seceded from the Union not because she desired to perpetuate slavery, but rather because she could not maintain what she believed to be her rights under the Constitution. She desired an outlet in the Territories for the disposition of her slaves, for their rapid increase was alarming. She believed that it was perilous to emancipate, and still more perilous to await results. Those of her citizens who were not slave owners were rapidly emigrating to the West. The most thoughtful men in Tennessee, particularly those advanced in years, saw and felt the peril of their situation. Secession meant war, and to remain in the Union

was to be imprisoned by State lines with an inferior race that might become a danger and a menace. A few slaves had been manumitted and sent to Liberia, but the result was bad, very bad.

15. The common people of the South, the yeomanry, the toilers, were no lovers of the negro. They realized that he was in their way. The slave-holders owned the best of the land, lived in fine houses, and had the best stock, the best tools, and the best vehicles, while the toilers had to take what they could get. No wonder they were jealous of the institution. And yet these men, poor, and struggling for a livelihood, did not hesitate to shoulder their rifles and hurry to their country's call. "My country, right or wrong," was their motto.

16. Anti-slavery was not a predominant sentiment in the North outside of New England. The cry of the West and of most of the North was, "The Union, it must be preserved." General Grant, whom the North idolized and honored, was himself a slave-owner, and lived off their hire in St. Louis until freedom came. Some of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's kindred in Kentucky were slave-owners, and her brother served as a staff officer in the Confederate army. Mr. Lincoln himself declared that he signed the Emancipation Proclamation only as a war measure to suppress the rebellion, as it was called, and to save the Union. He repeatedly refused to take such a step, though urged by the members of his Cabinet to do so. General Fremont, in August, 1861, issued a military order that emancipated the slaves of rebels in Missouri. Mr. Lincoln promptly revoked this order.

17. In May, 1862, General Hunter issued a similar order, declaring all slaves in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida forever free. When Mr. Lincoln heard of it he immediately issued a proclamation declaring it void, and in his letter to Horace Greeley, in August, 1862, he said: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or to destroy slavery. If

I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it. If I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it. and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would do that."

18. In the minds of both Lincoln and Grant there was but little sentiment concerning slavery as an institution, but after the emancipation they very naturally accepted all the honor which the North and England showered down upon them and entered heartily into plans for the safe adjustment of the matters that the sudden enfranchisement involved.

19. Such, my young friends, were the causes and consequences of the institution of slavery in Tennessee. For half a century it had proved a blessing to both races. A blessing to the negro because it had brought him from a savage state to semi-civilization, and had elevated his children and given them a chance to live as human beings and to worship God as Christians. A blessing to the white race because it cleared up the forests, advanced agriculture and built railroads. But, as the years rolled on, it seemed to be manifest that the institution had run its course, and that the time was near when it would cease to be a blessing to either race. Long before the war its doom was inevitable, for even had secession succeeded slavery could not have been maintained against the convictions of the unfriendly North and of the nations that sympathized with it.

20. Why this wonderful change in the status of four million slaves had to be baptized in blood and in tears to make it a reality, is known only to that Providence who doeth all things well. We might as well ask why Cain was permitted to kill Abel, or why Napoleon was permitted to ravage Europe and destroy millions of lives.

21. But the negro was safe during the entire struggle. Whether he remained at home or fled he was in no danger. He seemed to have no deep concern about his freedom or a continu-

ation of his bondage. Thousands of them followed their young masters in the war, and many of them were captured, but few remained in the Northern lines. "Gwine back to Dixie," was their song. Never was such mutual affection shown between master and servant: never such proof that in the main the master was kind and the servant loyal. During the four bloody years when our men were in the field and their wives, mothers and daughters were unprotected at home, not a single act of violence was heard of from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. As General Jackson so beautifully said: "They deserve a monument that should reach the stars, and on it I would inscribe, 'To the loyalty of the slaves of the Confederate States during the years 1862, '63 and '64.'"

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE CONDITION OF THE NEGRO AS A SLAVE.

1. An influential number of the Northern people were Federalists from principle. That is, they were followers of Alexander Hamilton, who wanted a strong central government, and would prefer to wipe out State lines and State rights rather than not have it. Many of these ambitious men were political enemies of the South because Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Calhoun, Jackson and other Southern men remained in power so long and controlled the patronage of the Government. But the enmity of the common people arose from a sympathy for the negro. They knew nothing about him or his condition, for they never visited us, but they believed all that the political leaders told them. When the war came they rushed into it with an intense excitement. They expected the slaves to welcome them at the border with their hands outstretched and to join with them in a strike for their own freedom.

2. But this sympathy for the slave, which armed so many men and gathered so much money, had no substantial foundation, for there was no happier race of people upon earth than the negroes of the South. Their average condition was infinitely better than that of the poor who lived in the slums of the great cities of the North. They had all the necessities of life and many of its comforts, and in the main were more independent and had less care, less responsibility than their masters. Young negroes grew up to manhood with the children of their master, frolicked with them by day and hunted with them by night. They had their corn-shuckings, their harvest suppers and their Christmas dances, and their merry laugh was always heard, in the field by day and at the fireside by night. The masters were almost universally kind—kind from good policy if nothing else. It was as much to their interest to keep their slaves in good condition as it was to protect and nourish their horses and cows. It was rare to see a puny, sickly negro child, or one that was malformed or diseased. Corn bread, pot liquor, big hominy and plenty of grease saved doctors' bills. There was a trusting companionship between the young people of both races, but the color line was drawn and dominion was on one side and obedience on the other.

3. All the great writers on political economy agree, that a healthy increase of population depends mainly upon the thrift and contentment of the people. Never did a race increase faster than the slaves of the South. Nowhere was such ripe old age to be found among the parents. Good food was abundant on the plantations and comfortable clothing came from the home-made loom and spinning-wheel. Negro infants and children were always cared for by their master and mistress, and so were the aged ones who had served out their day and were too old to work. Simple medicines and good physicians were near, and the negro was almost without care or apprehension. The marriage relation was enforced among them and divorces were

almost unknown. They multiplied rapidly, in many cases the parents living to see more than a hundred descendants.

4. One case in Carolina is well authenticated where the female ancestor lived to be one hundred and four years old, and had, when she died, about one thousand descendants. She became a mother at fifteen, had twenty-two children when forty-five, and two hundred grandchildren and great-grandchildren when seventy-five. Whenever there was cruelty on the part of the master, it became a matter of public concern. Neither the courts nor the grand juries would tolerate it. Public opinion was against it, and the South has always been proud that nowhere upon earth were a people to be found who were more sensitive to the touch of humanity. Of course there were many bad negroes, and bad negroes had to be punished, and they were sometimes put upon the block and sold, but as a general rule families were kept together, and when their master died and a division had to be made among the children, they were divided by families. If they were sold by the administrator to pay debts, they were sold by families, and in most cases they had chosen their masters before the sale. Separation of families was the exception and a rare occurrence. In the main, the relation of master and slave was one of tenderness and humanity. Let these facts go down into history and our people be vindicated.

5. But every distinct race of human beings has its peculiar traits. The Indian is marked for the strength of his friendship and his undying revenge. He will travel miles to reward a friend who has been kind to him, and he will do the same thing to take revenge upon an enemy. The negro will do neither. His animal passion and appetites are strong, but his resentment and his sense of gratitude for favors are weak. He has but a limited idea of conscience, and less of remorse. He is a faithful and willing servant, a good companion, a trusty messenger, and he enjoys an emotional religion that condones every offence and

makes him happy. The race traits of the full blooded African for pilfering were known to their old masters in slavery times, and were kept under restraint by reasonable punishment. A propensity to small pilfering or "taking things" as they call it, seems to be born in the negro. With but few exceptions, the confidential servants, the cooks, the nurses, the house boys and the waiting maids, will "take things" from their employers. Their religion does not prevent it. A large per cent. of the negro criminals are members of the church. Education does not eradicate it. Indeed, the kind of education they get seems rather to stimulate it. The old negroes who were trained while in bondage by good masters, are not in the chain gang, and it is pitiful to hear them lament in sorrow over the sins of their children.

6. It is safe to say that five times the present number would be in the chain gang if the laws were strictly enforced against the rising generation. But they are not. Town marshals and employers are kind to them and make no prosecutions for the petty thefts that occur in every family that hires a negro. The penitentiary report shows that no small per cent. of the negro convicts are serving their second term for a repetition of the crime for which they were first punished. It is indeed alarming that the number of criminals is on the increase. The rate far outruns the increase in population.

7. And yet many of these crimes are not heinous nor malicious, for the negro rarely steals very valuable things, knowing them to be valuable. It is with him a race trait and is even more marked than the trait which inclines the white race to cheat, or overreach, or deceive in trading. The difference is that the negro suffers less shame at being caught, and neither his religious standing nor his social position is disturbed. This trait was kept subdued when the negroes were in slavery. In the old times the master adjusted the larceny business at home, just as he settled the sins of his children. But there were no chains.

no manacles, no starvation, no bloodhounds; no stripes that put the offender's life in peril. Look at the old-time negroes who are still left us as witnesses, and listen to their praises of their old masters and mistresses, and of their young master who went to the war.

8. Their natural contentment and total lack of apprehension about the future is another race trait, and is as marked as the discontent, the restlessness and the ambition of the white race. This trait will forever keep them from amassing wealth, and from securing any appreciable degree of independence. They will continue to be servants and vassals of the superior race. Education has not improved their industry or their morals. Just as a higher education has unfitted many of the whites for the ordinary callings and occupations of life, so has it unfitted a much larger proportion of the negro race for the labor for which their muscular forms seem by nature best fitted. It is well, probably, that all people have a chance to soar among the stars, but few can ever reach them, and the edict of the Garden is still in force: "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread."

9. The survivors of the slaves and their descendants are with us yet, and but for the continued and persistent efforts of some Northern politicians to use them for political advantages, they would be better contented with their condition. They have been sorely tempted, sorely tried, but have at last realized that the North does not want them as neighbors, and that their best and only friends are to be found nearer home. They now constitute a large per cent. of the population of our State. Those on the farms who live and labor under the control and assistance of generous landlords, suffer no want, have the privileges of free public schools, and churches, and are seemingly well contented with their condition. Those who have gathered in the large cities, have as a general rule acquired all the vices that a crowded population naturally engenders, and

from these cities come most of the convicts that make up the colored army in our chain gangs.

CHAPTER XXXII.

WHY TENNESSEE WITHDREW FROM THE UNION.

1. About the year 1850, the utterances of Northern philanthropists against slavery became more manifest and there began to be heard mutterings and threats. Unscrupulous politicians always seek a hobby whereon to ride into power. They manufacture great wrongs and outrages, and feed the prejudices of the common people. All admit that this element was not wanting in the North, and was no doubt responsible in part for the formation of a sectional party, branching out under different names, such as the Disunion party, the Republican party, the Friends of Freedom, and the Abolition party, all of which came to be known, in 1856, as the Republican party. This was the first sectional party in the history of the Union. Garrison and Phillips, the New England agitators, were for disunion. Garrison had a public burning of the Constitution, and in a Fourth of July speech, said, "The Union is a lie; let us up with the flag of disunion."

2. Phillips said, "The Constitution of our fathers was a mistake. Let us tear it to pieces and make a better one." The excitement over Kansas thoroughly aroused all the anti-slavery elements. Emigrant societies were organized to fill up that territory and keep it from being made a slave State. Large sums of money were raised. Arms and ammunition were purchased, and large companies of men were dispatched. A prominent leader in Kansas was the notorious John Brown, who was afterwards hanged in Virginia for his attack upon Harper's Ferry. Though men have differed widely about John Brown,

we cannot look upon him as anything but a fanatic, desperate and at least half mad. At this time even the churches were not slow to incite bloodshed. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher declared from his pulpit that Sharp's Rifles were better than Bibles, and that "it was a crime to shoot at a slaveholder and not hit him."

3. The North was everywhere being educated for the war. Joshua Giddings, of Ohio, another prominent leader, said: "I look forward to the day when I shall see a servile insurrection in the South, when the black man, supplied with bayonets, shall wage a war of extermination against the whites, when the master shall see his dwelling in flames and his hearth polluted, and though I may not mock at their calamity, yet I shall hail it as the dawn of a political millennium." The "Helper Book," of three hundred pages, was published as a campaign document. It was full of such anthemas as "Slave-holders are more criminal than murderers," and "The negroes will be delighted at the opportunity to cut their masters' throats."

4. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, attended a public meeting where it was resolved "that it is the duty of the Northern people to incite the slaves to resistance." Horace Greeley said, "History will accord an honorable niche to old John Brown," and Emerson said that "John Brown's gallows was as glorious as the cross." Now all this time General Grant was a slave-owner, and lived off their hire. Lincoln's kindred in Kentucky were slave-owners, and the slaves of the South were working peacefully and happily in the fields by day, hunting or fishing by night, making brooms or foot mats or baskets, perhaps playing marbles at noon, or seining on Saturday evenings, and as innocent of all this excitement as children unborn. But the crusade went on. The zeal of the abolitionists was unrelenting.

5. In 1852 Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, sister of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, wrote a book called "Uncle Tom's

Cabin," which was intended to fire the Northern heart against slavery, and such was the pitiful story told that it succeeded beyond her most sanguine expectations. This romance was in no respect a typical relation of the condition of the Southern slave, but the Northern people believed it and set the Southerners down as barbarians who knew no mercy. The pulpit and the press took up the book and it was made at the time a text for the philanthopist and a weapon for the politicians. The common people, who in the main were sincere though ill-informed, believed all that was said or written against the South, and when the war began they were ripe for the conflict. But few of the Northern people had ever visited the South and remained long enough to witness and understand the true relation of the slave to the master.

6. Those who came to stay soon comprehended it and were reconciled to the patriarchial relation, and grew to be our fast and lasting friends. They either hired or owned slaves, and when the war came they affiliated with us and sustained and supported us heroically against the invasions and exactions of their Northern brethren. There was hardly an exception to this in all the land, and these men were generally of the highest order of intelligent manhood. They were the presidents of our colleges, the teachers of our schools, the editors of our newspapers. Some of them were upon the bench of our highest courts, and some were our foremost pulpit orators. They remonstrated and entreated, but their pleadings were in vain. Never was an institution more misunderstood, never a good people so maligned. Between the cries of "The Union, the Union," "The Slave, the Slave," the South suddenly realized that she had no friends beyond her limits, and must berriend and defend herself.

7. As for the battle cry of "The Union," the South could see nothing in it but a theory and a threat of force. In the opinion of the ablest men of the South and many in the North, the

thirteen original States came together in a compact, a co-partnership for mutual protection against foreign foes. It was never conceived that they could not separate for cause, when the cause came. This question has now been settled by force, but the South recognizes that the results of the war have settled it against the doctrine of State rights as maintained by Calhoun, Toombs, and hundreds of the greatest and best writers on this question.

8. Jefferson had said, "The States may withdraw their delegated powers." Madison said, "The States themselves must be the judges whether the bargain has been preserved or broken." Chief Justice Chase said, "If a State should withdraw and resume her powers, I know of no remedy to prevent it." Edward Everett said, "To expect to hold fifteen States in the Union by force is preposterous. If our sister States must leave us, in the name of Heaven let them go." Horace Greeley said in the New York Tribune, three days before South Carolina seceded, "The Declaration of Independence justifies her in doing so," and after other States had also seceded he said, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace." It was not treason, and when it was proposed to try Jefferson Davis after the close of the war for high treason, the greatest lawyers of the North advised against it, and assured the Government that he could not be convicted, for no one could be convicted of treason for seceding.

9. The South saw that it was useless to cry peace when there was no peace. Compromise after compromise had been offered by such men as Crittenden and Douglas and other conservative statesmen, but all were rejected, and at last, when Lincoln was elected President on a sectional platform, and while the North was singing, "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave," the Southern members withdrew from the Congress of the nation and came home for counsel. It seemed that it was better to separate in peace than to remain longer in discord.

South Carolina was the first to break the chain, and Tennessee soon followed. The Southern people did not doubt the right of secession, but many good men doubted its policy. Even Daniel Webster, the great expounder, said in his last great speech at Capon Springs the year before he died, "I repeat that if the Northern States refuse wilfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, and Congress provides no remedy, the South would not longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain cannot be broken on one side and still bind the other side."

10. The Northern States did refuse and Congress provided no remedy. Hence the Southern States withdrew from the Union, withdrew peacefully, claiming nothing but what was on their soil, and leaving to the North the capital and all the nation's treasures. This secession resulted speedily in a war, a horrible, and a terrible war, but the negro did not cut his master's throat nor defile his hearthstone.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE COMMON PEOPLE AND THE ARISTOCRACY.

1. Before the late civil war there were two distinct types of Anglo-Saxon civilization occupying the Southern States, and especially those States lying east of the Mississippi River. They were the common people and the aristocracy. While these two classes intermingled and sometimes intermarried, the line was plainly marked and seemed to grow more visible as the years rolled on. The institution of slavery helped to keep it bright.

2. It was not a line between the poor and rich, nor between the ignorant and the educated, nor between slave-holders and

non-slave-holders. It was not a political line dividing the Whigs from the Democrats, but nevertheless it was a line which all of these helped to make, and it gradually grew into one of social equality, or inequality. The toilers did not often mate with the aristocrats nor intrude upon them socially. Indeed, they occupied for the most part, different sections of the State, the common people settling in the mountain region, while the wealthier class lived in Middle or West Tennessee, where their slaves could grow cotton and tobacco to advantage.

3. These common people had settled down in advance of the schoolmaster and long before railroads were built, so their children grew up without education, and their only chance for learning was a mother's love and solicitude. She would teach them all that she had not forgotten—she always does. The father may be educated but he will not trouble himself to teach his children. He is too busy by day, and too tired at night. Before the war there were in Tennessee at least two generations that had grown up with but a limited education—in fact, with none to speak of, for it was rare to find a man among them who could read or write. It was history repeating itself. Daniel Boone could read, but his children could not. The year before the war the percentage of illiteracy in Tennessee was appalling. The itinerant preacher had been there, but not the schoolmaster. The illiterate and rude people had been taught how to live and how to die. Their morals had been preserved but not their manners.

4. The cotter's Saturday night in old Scotland was not more humbly devotional than the gathering of these rough people at the log church on a Sabbath morning. There were none to molest or make them afraid. They came as best they could—on foot, on horseback, or in the farm-wagon. They came in families, parents and children. They sat upon the puncheon seats and devoutly listened as the preacher stretched forth his arms and said: "Let us worship God." It is a lasting tribute

to these good people that while their percentage of illiteracy was distressing, their percentage of crime was meager. In portions of the North where illiteracy is from four to six per cent., crime seems to have increased in an inverse ratio, for as illiteracy decreases crime increases, unless morality and religion are taught in the schools.

5. And so since the war, when railroads and revenue laws have penetrated the homes of these people, crime has been on the increase, and the moonshiner has become an outlaw. There was a time when his father and his grandfather distilled their fruit in a limited and honest way, and worshipped God, and violated no law. There was a time when there was no lock on their doors, and the stranger always found a welcome—a time when there were no hip pockets for deadly weapons, when jails were empty, and half the week was sufficient to clear the court house docket.

6. There was a time when these men so loved their country that on the first alarm they picked their flints, shouldered their rifles and hurried to General Jackson's call; or, later, to fight the Indians in Florida; or, still later, to old Virginia to defend what they believed to be their rights under the Constitution. What a mistake to say these men were fighting for slavery when not one of them in a hundred ever owned a slave. But they fought. They fought, as their forefathers had done before then, when resisting the imposition of a little tax on tea, though not one in a thousand drank it.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE COMMON PEOPLE AND THE ARISTOCRACY.—CONTINUED.

1. The aristocracy of the South was before the war mainly an aristocracy of wealth, education and dominion. Either of

management education. The authors argue that the current state of management education is characterized by a lack of focus on the development of students' critical thinking and problem-solving skills. They suggest that the curriculum should be revised to include more practical applications and case studies. The authors also recommend that faculty members should be encouraged to use a variety of teaching methods, including group work and role-playing, to enhance students' learning experiences.

The authors further discuss the importance of assessing students' learning outcomes and the need for ongoing evaluation and improvement of the management education program. They argue that the current assessment methods are often inadequate and do not accurately measure students' understanding and skills. They recommend the use of more comprehensive and varied assessment methods, such as portfolios and self-reflection, to better evaluate students' progress and learning outcomes. The authors conclude by emphasizing the need for a collaborative effort between faculty members, administrators, and students to ensure the quality and effectiveness of management education.

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these gives power and influence. All of them combined lift a man above the toilers and command their respect as well as their envy. The aristocrats were generally gentlemen of education, refinement, manners and a sentiment of adjusting personal conflicts by the code of honor. Money helps to establish their title, of course, but it is not absolutely essential. Indeed, it is possible that there are rich common people and poor aristocrats. The results of the war developed many of both classes. Our cities are full of the former, and they are generally the leading men in mercantile business and industrial pursuits. The old time aristocrats esteemed themselves to be gentlemen, and generally they were. They were of good stock and thoroughbred. Whether one was riding or walking you could tell him by his carriage—by the vehicle he rode in or the measured dignity with which he walked about.

2. That vehicle was as unique as a Chinaman's palanquin. It did not rest on elliptical springs, but was swung high between four half circles, and the dickey, or driver's seat, was perched still higher, and the driver's bell-crowned hat was the first thing that came in sight as the equipage rose into view from over a distant hill. There were two folding staircases to this vehicle and nobody but an aristocratic lady could ascend or descend them with aristocratic grace. The gentleman who was born and bred to this luxury was a king in his way—limited it is true, but nevertheless a king. His house was not a palace, but it was large and roomy, having a broad hall and massive chimneys and a verandah ornamented with tall Corinthian columns. This mansion was generally situated in a grove of venerable oaks. It was set back from one hundred to two hundred yards from the big road, and the lane that led to its hospitable gate was enfiladed with cedars or lombardy poplars. Fragments of the cedars are still left, but the poplars died with the old South. They died at the top very like their owners.

3. Prominent in the rear of this mansion was the old gin house with the spacious circus ground underneath where the horses went round and round under the great cog-wheels, and the little darkies rode on the beams and popped their home-made whips. Not far away were the negro cabins and the orchard and the big family garden, and all around were fowl and pigs and pigeons and honey bees and hound dogs and pickaninnies to keep things lively. The owner of this plant was a gentleman and was so regarded by the neighbors. He was a nobleman without the title of nobility. He had been through college and to New York and to Saratoga and had come back and married another gentleman's daughter and settled down. The old folks on both sides had given them a start and built the mansion and sent over a share of the family negroes to multiply and replenish.

4. He dressed well and carried a gold-headed cane and a massive watch and chain that were made of pure gold at Geneva. There was a seal attached—a heavy prismatic seal that had his monogram. The manner in which he toyed with this chain and seal was one of the visible signs of a gentleman. It was as significant as the motion of a lady's fan. The old gentleman's "company suit" was a navy blue swallow-tail coat ornamented with plain brass buttons that were kept bright and burnished, a pair of trousers to match and a white Marseilles waistcoat. When these were set off with a beaver hat, a ruffled shirt and a bandana handkerchief, the visible make-up of the gentleman was complete.

5. Most of these old-time gentlemen kept what was called open house, and all who came were welcome. There was no need to send word that you were coming, for food and shelter were always ready. The old gentleman called for Dick or Jack or Caesar to come and take the horses, put them up and feed them. There was plenty of corn and fodder in the crib, plenty of big fat hams and leaf-lard in the handy smoke-house,

plenty of turkeys and chickens in the back yard, plenty of preserves in the pantry, plenty of trained servants to attend to all the work while the lady of the house entertained her welcome guests. How proud were those family servants to show off before the visitors and display their accomplishments in the kitchen, the dining-room and the bed-chamber. They shared the family standing in the community and had but little respect for what they called the "poor white trash" of the neighborhood.

6. This old-time gentleman had a rich man's way even though he was financially embarrassed. His name was in the grand jury box, never in the petit jury box. That would have been an indignity that would have been resented. There was no line of demarkation between the common people and the aristocracy that was more rigidly drawn than the one that separated the grand jury from the petit jury. The aristocrats not only held all the prominent offices, but they were colonels and majors of the militia. Almost all of the professional men came from this aristocratic stock. They were generally Whigs in politics, and were the patrons of high schools and colleges, and stocked the learned professions with an annual crop of graduates who were intensely loyal to Henry Clay, Fillmore, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, John Bell, and the code of honor. They had wealth, dignity and leisure, and Solomon says that in leisure there is wisdom, and so these men became our law-makers, our jurists, and our statesmen, and they were the shining lights in the councils of the nation. But it was an aristocracy that was exclusive. It had shut out and overshadowed the masses of the common people, just as a broad spreading oak overshadows and withers the undergrowth beneath it.

7. Of course these aristocrats were not all Whigs. There were many distinguished exceptions, such as the Jacksons, the Johnsons and the Grundys, who were Democrats, though of

aristocratic birth. General Jackson was an illustrious statesman who came up from among the common people to stay with them and to lead them, as Moses led the children of Israel. His whole political life was a fight against monopolies, and the power and corruption that come from large fortunes and favoritism.

8. The result of the war was a fearful fall to the aristocracy of Tennessee. They lost many of their noble sons in the army, and their property soon after. The extent of their misfortunes no one will ever know, for "the heart only knoweth its own bitterness." Many of them suffered and were strong, but the majority gave up to despondency and their children were left to scuffle for themselves. The collapse to them was awful. They had not been raised to exercise self-denial or economy, and it was humiliating in the extreme for them to have to descend to the level of the common people. But they did it, and did it heroically. And so in the course of time this line of demarkation between the common people and the old aristocracy began to fade. Finally it passed away. A new and a hardier stock came to the front, that class which before the war was under a cloud. The results of the war made an opening for them and developed their latent energies. With no high degree of culture, they nevertheless proved equal to the struggle up the rough hill of life, and began to build up what the war had pulled down. They began at the bottom, just where the war found them and where it left them. They had been reared to work, and their practical energy was soon followed by thrift and a general recovery of wasted fields and fenceless farms.

9. These men now constitute, in the main, the solid men of the State, and have contributed largely to the building up of schools and churches and factories and railroads. They are the modern self-made Southerners, a class that forms a striking contrast to the dignity and repose of the old patriarchs whose beau-

tiful homes adorned the hills and groves of the South before the war. But the children of these old patriarchs had to come down some, and the children of the common people came up some, and they have met upon a common plain, and are now working happily together, both in social and business life. Spirit and blood have united with energy and muscle and it makes a good team—the best all-round team the South has ever had.

Historical Recreations.

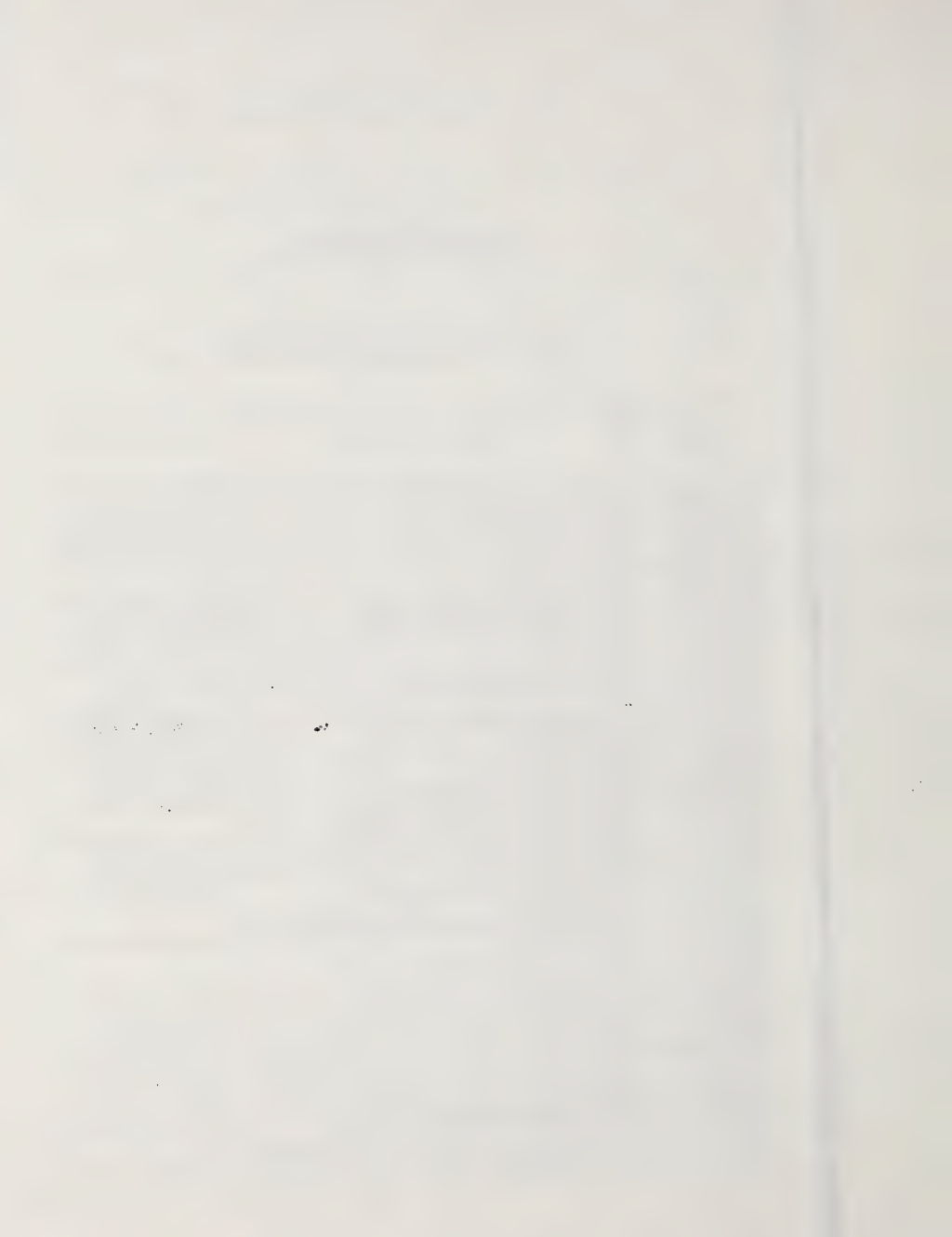
1. What is the area of Tennessee? Population?
2. How many counties in this State? Congressional Districts?
3. Who are your County officers? How elected?
4. Name the functions of our officers.
5. Name and define the departments of our government.
6. How does the County Court and Legislature differ?
7. Name and describe original tribes of Indians.
8. What of their manners and customs?
9. Name the first permanent settlement in the State.
10. Name twelve prominent pioneers. Twenty Governors.
11. What do you esteem in the aborigines?
12. Mention four cities that have Indian names.
13. What is the significance of "Tennessee?"
14. Give motto and popular names of this State.
15. How were the salaries of the officers of Franklin paid?
16. Who was the father of East Tennessee? Middle Tennessee?
17. Why does the State have three divisions?
18. Name the successive Capitols of the State.
19. Name ten of the most populous counties. Ten cities.
20. Whom do you regard our most distinguished man? Why?
21. Name our present State officers. Give politics.

22. Name seven counties from each division of the State.
23. Why was the State unrepresented in Congress from 1863 to 1865?
24. Name three Presidents and three Generals from this State.
25. Name four railroads and six rivers. Locate them.
26. What distinguished General advocated dueling?
27. What was Governor Harris' reply to the President's requisition for troops?
28. What Congressman accidentally but fatally poisoned himself?
29. How was the Turney-Evans contest for Governor investigated?
30. How did Governor Brownlow repel his opponents in a campaign?
31. What caused the State debt? How settled?
32. Name the politics of our Governors. What is politics?
33. What is the object of the State Constitution?
34. Why does the Senate confirm appointments?
35. Describe old time camp meetings.
36. Compare Generals Sevier and Tipton.
37. Why did Franklin fail?
38. What did its Constitution prohibit? Why?
39. What made Reconstruction odious?
40. How will Tennessee compare with other States?
41. What was the War of the Roses?
42. Name seven keenly contested battles.
43. What and where is the Hermitage?
44. Locate the tombs of ten Governors.
45. Where are Jackson, Polk and Johnson buried?
46. Name and locate four National cemeteries.
47. Describe the "Battle Above the Clouds."
48. Name a disastrous penitentiary insurrection.
49. Mention four State institutions. Locate them.
50. The present Legislature has how many members?

APPENDIX.

The Formation of Counties.

NAMES.	Date of Creation.	FROM WHAT FORMED.	FOR WHOM NAMED.
Washington.....	1777	Wilkes and Burke Cos., N. C.	George Washington.
Sullivan.....	1779	Washington Co.	Gen. John Sullivan.
Greene.....	1782	Washington Co.	Gen. Nathl. Greene.
Davidson.....	1782	Greene Co.	Gen. Wm. Davidson.
Sumner.....	1786	Davidson Co.	Gen. John Sumner.
Hawkins.....	1787	Sullivan Co.	Gen. John Hawkins.
Tennessee.....	1788	Davidson Co.	Indian name for Tenn.
Jefferson.....	1792	Greene and Hawkins Cos.	Thomas Jefferson.
Knox.....	1792	Greene and Hawkins Cos.	Gen. Henry Knox.
Seyvier.....	1794	Jefferson Co.	Gov. James Seyvier.
Blount.....	1796	Knox Co.	Gov. Wm. Blount.
Carter.....	1797	Washington Co.	Gen. James Carter.
Grainger.....	1796	Hawkins and Knox Cos.	Mary Grainger.
Montgomery.....	1797	Tennessee Co.	Col. Jno. Montgomery.
Robertson.....	1797	Tennessee Co.	Gen. Jas. Robertson.
Cooke.....	1797	Jefferson Co.	Gen. Wm. Cooke.
Smith.....	1799	Sumner Co.	Gen. Daniel Smith.
Wilson.....	1799	Sumner Co.	Gen. David Wilson.
Williamson.....	1799	Davidson Co.	Gen. Williamson.
Anderson.....	1801	Knox and Grainger Cos.	Joseph Anderson.
Raine.....	1801	Knox Co.	Gov. Archibald Raine.
Claborn.....	1801	Grainger and Hawkins Cos.	Gen. Andrew Claborn.
Jackson.....	1801	Smith Co.	Gen. Andrew Jackson.
Dickson.....	1803	Robertson and Montgomery Cos.	William Dickson.
Stewart.....	1803	Montgomery Co.	Quincy Stewart.
Rutherford.....	1803	Davidson Co.	Gen. Rutherford.
Campbell.....	1806	Anderson and Claborn Cos.	Col. Arthur Campbell.
Overton.....	1806	Jackson Co.	Gen. Overton.
White.....	1806	Wilson, Smith, Jackson and Overton Cos.	Gen. White.
Hickman.....	1807	Dickson Co.	Edmund Hickman.
Boone.....	1807	Boone Co.	Gen. Boone.
Bedford.....	1807	Boone Co.	Gen. Bedford.
Franklin.....	1807	Warren and Bedford Cos.	Thomas Franklin.
Warren.....	1807	White Co.	Gen. Warren.
Mary.....	1807	Warren Co.	Abraham Mary.
Humphreys.....	1809	Stewart Co.	Barry W. Humphreys.
Lewis.....	1809	Boone Co.	Gen. Lewis.
Colles.....	1809	Mary Co.	Gen. Colles.
Morgan.....	1817	Boone Co.	Gen. Daniel Morgan.
Lawrence.....	1817	Hickman and Maury Cos.	Com. Jas. Lawrence.
Marion.....	1817	Cherokee lands.	Gen. Francis Marion.
Wayne.....	1817	Hickman and Humphreys Cos.	Gen. Anthony Wayne.
Hardin.....	1818	Western part under Control of Stewart and Wayne Cos.	Col. Joseph Hardin.



NAMES.	Date of Organization	FROM WHAT FORMED.	FOR WHOM NAMED.
Monroe	1810	Cherokee Lands	James Monroe.
McMinn	1810	Cherokee Lands	Gov. Jas. McMinn.
Perry	1810	Hickman Co.	Com. Oliver H. Perry.
Shelby	1810	Hardin Co.	Isaac Shelby.
Hamilton	1810	Rhea Co.	Alexander Hamilton.
Henry	1811	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co.	Patrick Henry.
Carroll	1811	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co.	Gov. Wm. Carroll.
Madison	1821	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co.	James Madison.
Henderson	1821	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co.	
Hardeman	1823	Hardin Co.	Col. T. J. Hardeman.
Haywood	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co.	Judge Jas. Haywood.
Dyer	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co.	Col. Henry Dyer.
Gibson	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co.	Col. Thomas Gibson.
Weakley	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co.	
Fentress	1823	Overton and Morgan Cos.	
Obion	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co.	From Obion River.
Tipton	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co.	Jesse Tipton.
McNairy	1823	West. Dist. under control of Stewart Co.	Judge John McNairy.
Fayette	1823	Hardeman and Shelby Cos.	
Coffee	1835	Warren, Franklin and Bedford Cos.	
Lauderdale	1835		Col. Jas. Lauderdale.
Benton	1835	Humphreys and Henry Cos.	Thomas H. Benton.
Johnson	1835	Carter Co.	
Meigs	1835		Return J. Meigs.
Cannon	1835		Gov. Newton Cannon.
Macon	1835	Bedford, Maury, Lincoln and Giles Cos.	
Bradley	1835		
Polk	1839	White, Warren, Cannon, Wilson, Jackson	Baron DeKalb.
Van Buren	1840	Bradley and McMinn Cos.	James K. Polk.
Putnam	1842	White, Warren and Blount Cos.	Maria Van Buren.
Macon	1842	White, Overton, Jackson, Smith, DeKalb	Isaac Putnam.
Macon	1842	Smith and Sumner Cos.	
Lewis	1842	Maury, Lawrence, Wayne and Hickman	Mariowether Lewis.
Grundy	1844	Franklin, Coffee and Warren Cos.	Felix Grundy.
Hancock	1844	Carbone and Hawkins Cos.	John Hancock.
Decatur	1845	Perry Co.	Com. Stephen Decatur.
Scott	1845	Anderson, Campbell, Fentress, Morgan	Gen. William H. Scott.
Union	1850	Granger, Carbone, Campbell, Anderson	
		and Knox Cos.	
Cumberland	1850	White, Van Buren, Bedloe, Rhea, Mor-	
		gan, Boone and Putnam Cos.	
Cheatham	1850	Darlington, Robertson and Montgomery	
Squatchee	1850	Hamilton Co.	
Crockett	1850	Gibson, Haywood, Dyer and Madison	David Crockett.
Hamblen	1850	Granger, Jefferson and Hawkins Cos.	Rezabiah Hamblen.
Trousdale	1850	Sumner, Macon, Smith and Williamson	Gov. Wm. Trousdale.
Clay	1850	Jackson and Overton Cos.	Henry Clay.
Lake	1850	Obion Co.	For Obion Lake.
London	1850	Roane, Monroe and Blount Cos.	Fort London.
Houston	1851	Dickson, Humphreys, Montgomery and	Gen. Saml. Houston.
		Stewart Cos.	
James	1851	Hamilton and Bradley Cos.	Jesse J. James.
Moore	1852	Lincoln and Franklin Cos.	
Union	1852	Washington and Carter Cos.	
Pickens	1852	Overton and Fentress Cos.	
Chester	1852	Madison, Henderson, McNairy and Har-	
		deman Cos.	

This, as well as several other counties, was not organized for a few years after the passage of the act creating it.

County Seats.

Anderson, Clinton; Bedford, Shelbyville; Benton, Camden; Bledsoe, Pikeville; Blount, Maryville; Bradley, Cleveland; Campbell, Jacksboro; Cannon, Woodbury; Carroll, Huntingdon; Carter, Elizabethton; Cheatham, Ashland City; Chester, Henderson; Claiborne, Tazewell; Clay, Celina; Cocke, Newport; Coffee, Manchester; Crockett, Alamo; Cumberland, Crossville; Davidson, Nashville; Decatur, Decaturville; DeKalb, Smithville; Dickson, Charlotte; Dyer, Dyersburg; Fayette, Somerville; Fentress, Jamestown; Franklin, Winchester; Gibson, Trenton; Giles, Pulaski; Grainger, Rutledge; Greene, Greenville; Grundy, Altamont; Hamblen, Morristown; Hamilton, Chattanooga; Hancock, Sneedville; Hardeman, Bolivar; Hardin, Savannah; Hawkins, Rogersville; Haywood, Brownsville; Henderson, Lexington; Henry, Paris; Hickman, Centerville; Houston, Erin; Humphreys, Waverly; Jackson, Gainsboro; James, Ooltewah; Jefferson, Dandridge; Johnson, Mountain City; Knox, Knoxville; Lake, Tiptonville; Lauderdale, Ripley; Lawrence, Lawrenceburg; Lewis, Newburg; Lincoln, Fayetteville; Loudon, Loudon; McMinn, Athens; McNairy, Purdy; Macon, Lafayette; Madison, Jackson; Marion, Jasper; Marshall, Lewisburg; Maury, Columbia; Meigs, Decatur; Monroe, Madisonville; Montgomery, Clarksville; Moore, Lynchburg; Morgan, Wartburg; Obion, Union City; Overton, Livingston; Perry, Linden; Pickett, Byrdstown; Polk, Benton; Putnam, Cookeville; Rhea, Dayton; Roane, Kingston; Robertson, Springfield; Rutherford, Murfreesboro; Scott, Huntsville; Sequatchie, Dunlap; Sevier, Sevierville; Shelby, Memphis; Smith, Carthage; Stewart, Dover; Sullivan, Blountville; Sumner, Gallatin; Tipton, Covington; Trousdale, Hartsville; Unicoi, Erwin; Union, Maynardville; Van Buren, Spencer; Warren, McMinnville; Washington, Jonesboro; Wayne, Waynesboro; Weakley, Dresden; White, Sparta; Williamson, Franklin; Wilson, Lebanon.

Governors of Tennessee from 1790.

1. William Blount, Territorial Governor, 1790-1796. Commissioned August 7, 1790.
2. John Sevier, 1796-1801. Inaugurated March 30, 1796.
3. Archibald Roane, 1801-1803. Inaugurated September 23, 1801.
4. John Sevier, 1803-1809. Inaugurated September 23, 1803.
5. William Blount, 1809-1816. Inaugurated September 23, 1809.
6. Joseph McMinn, 1815-1821. Inaugurated September —, 1815.
7. William Carroll, 1821-1827. Inaugurated October 1, 1821.
8. Samuel Houston, 1827. Inaugurated October 1, 1827. Served to April 16, 1829, when he resigned, and William Hall, Speaker of the Senate, became Governor, serving to October 1, 1829.
9. William Carroll, 1829-1835. Inaugurated October 1, 1829.
10. Newton Cannon, 1835-1839. Inaugurated October 12, 1835.
11. James K. Polk, 1839-1841. Inaugurated October 14, 1839.
12. James C. Jones, 1841-1845. Inaugurated October 14, 1841.
13. Aaron V. Brown, 1845-1847. Inaugurated October 15, 1845.
14. Neil S. Brown, 1847-1849. Inaugurated October 18, 1847.
15. William Trousdale, 1849-1851. Inaugurated October 15, 1849.
16. William B. Campbell, 1851-1853. Inaugurated October 16, 1851.
17. Andrew Johnson, 1853-1857. Inaugurated October 17, 1853.
18. Isham G. Harris, 1857-1865. Inaugurated November 3, 1857. Robert L. Caruthers was elected Governor in 1863, but on account of Tennessee being in possession of Federal troops.

was unable to qualify. President Lincoln appointed Andrew Johnson Military Governor of Tennessee, who served from 1862 to 1865.

19. William G. Brownlow, 1865-1867. Inaugurated April 5, 1865.

20. D. W. C. Senter, 1867-1871. Inaugurated October 10, 1867. As Speaker of the Senate succeeded Governor Brownlow, who had resigned to take a seat in the United States Senate.

21. John C. Brown, 1871-1875. Inaugurated October 10, 1871.

22. James D. Porter, 1875-1879. Inaugurated January 18, 1875.

23. Albert S. Marks, 1879-1881. Inaugurated January 16, 1879.

24. Alvin G. Hawkins, 1881-1883. Inaugurated January 17, 1881.

25. William B. Bate, 1883-1887. Inaugurated January 15, 1883.

26. Robert L. Taylor, 1887-1891. Inaugurated January 17, 1887.

27. John P. Buchanan, 1891-1893. Inaugurated January 19, 1891.

28. Peter Turney, 1893-189—. Inaugurated January 16, 1893.

Secretaries of State from 1792.

Daniel Smith, Territorial Secretary, 1792-96.

William Maclin, April 9, 1796-1807.

Robert Houston, March 31, 1807-11.

W. G. Blount, March 31, 1811-15.

William Alexander, March 30, 1815-18. Died.

Daniel Graham, appointed August 26, 1818-30. Resigned.

T. H. Fletcher, appointed September, 1830-32.

Samuel G. Smith, March 1, 1832-35.

Luke Lea, December 4, 1835-39.

John S. Young, December 4, 1839-47.

W. B. A. Ramsey, December 3, 1847-55.

F. N. W. Burton, December 4, 1855-59.

J. E. R. Ray, December 5, 1859-65.

E. H. East, appointed in 1862 by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, served to April, 1865.

A. J. Fletcher, 1865-70.

T. H. Butler, May 23, 1870-73.

Charles N. Gibbs, February 1, 1873-81.

David A. Nunn, February 12, 1881-85.

John Allison, Jr., February 12, 1885-89.

Charles A. Miller, February 12, 1889-93.

W. S. Morgan; February 13, 1893.

Comptrollers—Office Created in 1835.

Daniel Graham, January 23, 1836-43.

Felix K. Zollicoffer, October 4, 1843-49.

B. N. Sheppard, October 15, 1849-51.

Arthur R. Crozier, October 15, 1851-55.

James C. Luttrell, October 16, 1855-57.

James T. Dunlap, October 15, 1857, to April, 1862.

Joseph S. Foster, appointed by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, 1862-65.

J. R. Dillin, elected April 25, 1865, failed to qualify, being a member of the Legislature that elected him, and ineligible.

S. W. Natchett, May, 1865, to October, 1866.

G. W. Blackburn, October, 1866-70.

E. R. Pennebaker, June, 1870-73.

W. W. Hobb, January 15, 1873, to May, 1873.

John C. Burch, May, 1873-75.

James L. Gaines, January 15, 1875-81.

James N. Nolen, January 15, 1881-83.

P. P. Pickard, January 15, 1883, to February 28, 1889.

J. W. Allen, February 28, 1889, February 1, 1893.

James A. Harris, February 1, 1893.

Treasurers from 1796.

The act of April 13, 1796, and Territorial act of September, 1794, Chapter 9, provided for two District Treasurers, viz.: Districts of Mero and Washington and Hamilton. Act of October 25, 1813, changed the name of Treasurer of Washington and Hamilton to Treasurer of East Tennessee, and Treasurer of Mero to Treasurer of West Tennessee. The District of Mero was also known as the District of Mero, Robertson and Winchester. Act of November 1, 1827, created the offices of Treasurer of Western District, at Jackson, Tennessee; Treasurer of Washington and Hamilton and East Tennessee, at Knoxville; and Treasurer of Mero, at Nashville. The Constitution of 1834 provided for one Treasurer for the State, to be elected by the Legislature for two years.

Daniel Smith, Territorial Secretary, acted as Treasurer from 1792 to September, 1794.

Landon Carter, Territorial Treasurer of Washington and Hamilton, 1794 to July 9, 1800.

Howell Tatum, Territorial Treasurer of Mero, 1794 to April, 1796.

William Black, Mero, 1796 to September 26, 1797.

Robert Searcy, Mero, 1797-1803.

John Maclin, Washington and Hamilton, 1800-03.

Thomas McCorry, Washington and Hamilton, 1803-13.

Thomas Crutcher, Mero, 1803-13.

• Thomas McCorry, East Tennessee, 1813-15.

Thomas Crutcher, West Tennessee, 1813-36.

- Matthew Nelson, East Tennessee, 1813-27.
Miller Francis, East Tennessee, 1827-36.
James Caruthers, Western District, 1827-36.
Miller Francis, State, February 6, 1836-43.
Matthew Nelson, State, 1843-45.
Robert B. Turner, 1845-47.
Anthony Dibbrell, 1847-55.
G. C. Torbett, 1855-57.
W. Z. McGregor, 1857-65.
R. L. Stanford, 1865 to December 20, 1866.
John R. Henry, appointed December 24, 1866, resigned November 1, 1868.
W. H. Stillwell, appointed November 1, 1868-69.
J. E. Rust, 1869-71.
William Morrow, 1871-77.
M. T. Polk, 1877-83.
Atha Thomas, 1883-85.
J. W. Thomas, 1885 to October, 1886. Died.
Atha Thomas, appointed October 26, 1886-89.
M. F. House, February 1889-93.
E. B. Craig, February 3, 1893—
-

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

This office was created in 1835, abolished in 1843, re-created from 1867 to 1870, and again created in 1873.

- Robert H. McEwen, 1836-40.
Robert P. Currin, 1840-41.
Scott Terry, 1841-43.
L. R. Stanford, 1865-67.
John Eaton, Jr., 1867-69.
A. J. Tipton, 1869-71.
John M. Fleming, 1873-75.

Leon Trousdale, 1875-81.
W. S. Doak, 1881-1882.
G. S. W. Crawford, 1882-83.
Thomas H. Paine, 1883-87.
Frank M. Smith, 1887-91.
W. R. Garrett, 1891-93.
Frank M. Smith, 1893—

Commissioners of Agriculture.

The Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines was established in 1854, the Governor being ex officio President. E. G. Eastman was elected Secretary and served to the war. By act of March 4, 1875, the office of Commissioner was created, and the department established on its present basis.

J. B. Killebrew, 1875-81.
A. W. Hawkins, 1881-83.
A. J. McWhirter, 1883-87.
B. M. Hord, 1887-91.
D. G. Godwin, 1891-93.
T. F. P. Allison, 1893—

Attorneys-General.

The office of Attorney-General and Reporter for the State was created in 1831.

George T. Yerger, 1831-39.
Return J. Meigs, 1839 to November, 1839.
West H. Humphreys, 1839-51.
W. G. Swan, 1851-54.
John L. T. Sneed, 1854-59.
John W. Head, 1859 to the war.

Thomas H. Coldwell, 1865-70.

Joseph B. Heiskell, 1870-78.

Benjamin J. Lea, 1878-86.

George W. Pickle, 1886—

Librarians.

The office of Librarian was created in 1854, with the Secretary of State ex officio Librarian prior to that time.

Return J. Meigs, 1854-61.

John E. Hatcher, 1861-65.

A. Gattinger, 1865-71.

Mrs. Paralee Haskell, 1871-81.

Mrs. S. K. Hatton, 1881-87.

Mrs. S. P. Lowe, 1887-91.

Mrs. Linnie Williams, 1891—

Aggregate Population of the State.

COUNTIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Anderson.....			359	968	750	768	768	768	874	1020	1528
Bell.....			824	1012	1006	2054	2151	2181	2424	2625	2750
Benton.....						152	131	843	875	980	1176
Bledsoe.....			559	2001	448	555	569	449	488	5617	6735
Bloomington.....	3387	8229	11278	11628	11745	12424	13279	11237	11237	11237	11237
Bond.....						778	1759	11704	11704	11704	11704
Campbell.....		2668	4224	5119	6439	6439	6439	6439	6439	6439	6439
Cannon.....						713	8082	9569	10000	10000	10000
Carroll.....				9287	12362	13967	17437	17437	17437	17437	17437
Carter.....	4813	4190	4805	6434	6672	6296	7124	7124	7124	7124	7124
Cheatham.....							1228	9678	9678	9678	9678
Chester.....							713	713	713	713	713
Clairborne.....		1798	1798	847	9274	9274	9274	9274	9274	9274	9274
Clay.....							713	713	713	713	713
Cocke.....		5154	1802	6047	6999	8300	14498	14498	14498	14498	14498
Coffee.....						8181	8704	9680	10207	10207	10207
Crockett.....								13199	13199	13199	13199
Cumberland.....							2060	2060	2060	2060	2060
Davidson.....	3429	2965	15608	20531	28122	30000	28887	17227	17227	17227	17227
DeKalb.....							1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

COUNTIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
DeKalb.....					588	8016	16573	11935	14875	15560	
Dickson.....			450	509	795	774	804	1982	1350	1240	1271
Dyer.....					189	488	150	1635	1276	1518	1878
Fayette.....					8672	21500	26710	24257	29345	31871	28878
Feltriss.....					2748	3530	4434	5674	4717	5941	727
Franklin.....			5729	16571	19220	21622	13578	19818	11977	17178	28229
Gibson.....					5801	10089	19048	21777	25667	32687	33870
Giles.....			572	12758	1777	2144	25625	20745	22777	20014	21077
Grainger.....			7336	6257	7631	10666	15472	17724	18864	21668	12784
Greene.....	1741	7610	3742	11524	14410	15276	17823	16663	2678	24677	26274
Grundy.....							2775	3035	3250	4592	6315
Hamilton.....										19087	11498
Hamilton.....			821		2279	8175	10075	13258	17231	23642	35482
Harrocks.....							5639	7296	5118	9608	10312
Hardeman.....					11235	11595	17336	17746	18771	22221	21629
Hardin.....				1992	8808	8215	10628	11214	11788	14776	1748
Hawkins.....	6570	6593	7643	10049	13683	15023	15571	16172	18867	27636	22246
Haywood.....					3322	17850	17259	19272	2704	26633	25758
Hearderson.....					8718	11877	15614	14641	13317	17499	14336
Henry.....					12249	14996	18232	19132	27389	23142	21750
Hickman.....			258	668	816	848	967	1612	9836	12697	14999
Houston.....										4295	7396
Humphreys.....			151	497	6187	515	6322	8976	9276	14375	11729
Jackson.....			3491	7532	9698	12872	15673	11729	12583	12968	19277
James.....										3187	4903
Jefferson.....			9047	7599	8953	11801	13776	13204	16013	15746	16478
Johnson.....							3706	5618	5522	7706	8878
Knox.....			12446	19571	17924	14498	15471	18867	22815	28796	39224
Lake.....										2122	3968
Lauderdale.....					3445	5169	5339	1988	14648	14648	15396
Lawrence.....				3271	5411	7121	9289	9329	7661	16583	12536
Lewis.....							448	2241	1981	2181	2555
Lincoln.....			6934	11761	22673	26423	26292	22828	2879	26666	27832
Landon.....										9448	1473
Madison.....						6948	7296	6629	9221	1789	
Madison.....					11734	16539	21476	21335	24486	36874	15510
Marion.....			2888	5298	6779	6314	6199	6841	10276	10276	10878
Marshall.....					14535	15616	14792	16257	16739	20677	20677
Mary.....			16259	25689	27525	28486	35929	32185	37889	39664	45411
McMinn.....				1925	1446	12719	13966	15355	17899	15964	15964
McNairy.....					5657	3585	12861	34732	17729	17271	58142
Meigs.....						474	1889	4667	7531	7117	7036
Monroe.....				2599	12768	12956	11874	12607	12589	14283	15229
Montgomery.....	1387	289	8291	12211	15349	16227	21045	26335	24747	22841	26667
Moore.....										6237	6671
Morehead.....			1676	2582	2669	3139	3539	2966	5156	7623	7623
Olson.....					2999	5814	7627	12817	15584	22012	17777
Overton.....			5442	7128	8342	9275	11211	12337	11297	12167	12699
Perry.....				2584	7091	7439	5821	6042	6625	7174	7586
Pike.....											177
Pike.....					2579	6638	8729	7969	7509	7509	8067
Polk.....								8578	8958	11601	13883
Rhea.....			2741	7297	8186	2385	4415	4991	7588	7577	12677
Rhea.....			2281	787	1144	1968	1185	15832	15832	15832	17418
R. Lewis.....	428	7576	9678	11771	1809	16447	17225	16676	18862	18862	20678
R. Lewis.....			16265	19552	22934	14289	22722	27968	36789	36711	36711
Scott.....							1996	2449	3731	6227	9794
Sequatchie.....								2126	2447	2447	3677
Seyler.....	3669	340	436	1772	7517	6412	6929	9322	10228	15031	18741
Sevier.....					7648	1473	3157	4899	2678	7841	12744
Smith.....			4294	11649	17888	19096	21175	18412	16721	13394	18394
Sumner.....			1252		6968	8287	9719	9896	12415	15996	12737

COUNTIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Sullivan.....	447	10218	6847	7915	10072	10030	11742	12732	12130	18321	20679
Sumner.....	2190	9640	13720	19211	20569	22445	22717	22030	33711	20625	27071
Tipton.....					5317	6800	8887	10705	14884	21032	24271
Transylvania.....										6646	7830
Union.....										3645	4430
Union.....								6117	7605	10200	11071
Van Buren.....							2674	2581	2725	2962	2871
Warren.....			5725	10084	12420	10003	10170	11147	12714	14070	14410
Washington.....	5872	6079	7740	9657	10000	11751	15860	14820	16317	16181	26000
Wayne.....				2450	10012	7700	8170	9115	20200	21300	11117
Weakley.....					4747	8870	14608	18210	20753	24508	28900
White.....			1028	8761	9667	10747	11444	13581	16775	14750	12710
Williamson.....		2868	10150	20640	20038	17060	27000	20827	25328	28310	26211
Wilson.....		2261	11952	18200	23470	24000	27443	26072	25881	28747	27148
Totals.....	35604	105002	201727	122771	168100	182010	1002717	1060893	1258520	1542350	1707518

INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Aborigines.....	21	Buchanan, J. P.....	145, 146
Adams, J. Q.....	77, 78	Buchanan, James.....	29
Adams, John.....	55, 77, 78	Caill, General.....	121, 123, 124, 125
African Slavery.....	61, 78, 97, 100, 108, 132	Deer, Aaron.....	50, 60
Agricultural Society.....	86	Byrd, Colonel.....	20
Alcorn, Colonel.....	64	Catawbas.....	13
Allen Law.....	57	Calloway, Samuel.....	21
American Indians.....	40	Cabinets.....	87
Alston, T. F. P.....	79	Campbell, William.....	36
Alliance.....	145	Campbell, George W.....	66
Anderson, Fort.....	147	Campbell, Governor.....	103
Army of Tennessee.....	123, 128	Carter, Langdon.....	73
Asylums.....	82	Carter, W. B.....	83
Bate, W. B.....	128, 142, 143	Cannon, Newton.....	89
Banks.....	62, 53, 78, 80	Carroll, William.....	50, 65, 74, 75, 79, 88, 94
Bean, William.....	27	Caruthers, R. L.....	110
Beasley, J. R.....	142	Cherokees.....	22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 40, 51
Bearrard, General.....	121	Chickasaws.....	17, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, 31, 52, 53
Bell, John.....	86, 98, 116	Cheatham, B. F.....	108
Benton, Jesse.....	63, 64	Chickasaw.....	108
Bee, General.....	118	Cherokees.....	22
Bill of Rights.....	40	Christianity.....	50, 57
Black Hawk War.....	88	Clarke, General G. R.....	36
Black Warrior.....	17	Clay, Henry.....	77, 78, 86, 94, 96
Bledsoe's Lick.....	30	Clayton, General.....	128
Blount, Willie.....	50	Coffey, General.....	64, 66
Blount, William.....	49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 59	Courts of Pleas.....	31
Blount College.....	41	Cooke, William.....	41, 53, 65
Bony, Daniel.....	21, 23, 29	Cock Creek.....	10, 15
Boyd's Creek.....	40	Cook, G. W.....	81
Brazz, General.....	122, 123, 124, 127, 128	Confederate Generals.....	123
Brinkley.....	39, 61, 62, 67, 70, 71, 72	Constitutions.....	85, 132, 137
Brown, Jacob.....	22	Crawford, G. S. W.....	141
Brown, James.....	22	Creek.....	25, 27, 32, 50, 63, 64, 65
Brown, Seils.....	62	Crittenden, G. B.....	120
Brown, Anna V.....	97, 102	Crockett, Robert.....	28
Brown, John C.....	147, 158	Crockett, David.....	80
Brownlaw, G. W.....	132, 130, 135	Cummings, Rev. Charles.....	70
Buckner, General.....	120, 126	Davis, Jefferson.....	115, 124

	PAGE.		PAGE.			
De Tonti.....	14	Iberville.....	14			
De Peyster.....	27	Indians.....	9-16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000			
De Soto, Hernando.....	16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 30	Insane Asylums.....	82, 83			
Decoratur, Fort.....	32	Isle of Pines.....	19			
Deposit, Fort.....	34	Island Flat.....	30			
De L., D. L.....	3	Jackson, General Andrew.....	38, 51, 53, 61			
Disfranchise Act.....	123	64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 77, 78, 86, 87, 88				
Dobbs, Governor.....	26	92, 93, 94				
Dook, Rev. S. L.....	36	Johns, A. Andrew.....	107, 108, 110, 125, 131, 132			
Dook, W. S.....	141	Johnson, A. S.....	115, 121, 123			
Donelson, Fort.....	129	Johnson, Joseph E.....	129, 130			
Donelson, John.....	16, 17, 43	Johnson, Cave.....	129			
Donelson, A. J.....	148	Joliettes.....	18			
Douglas, Stephen A.....	114, 117	Jones, James C.....	126			
Dragging Canoe.....	29	Judicial Districts.....	140, 141			
Eaton, John H.....	90	Kelly, John D.....	98			
Edwards, R. M.....	141	Kew, D. M.....	141			
Edwards, Jr., Charles.....	121	Killebrew, J. B.....	141			
Elmfield.....	63	King's Mountain.....	33, 37			
Entry Takers.....	32	Knox, Colonel James.....	109, 110			
Euclid, Ohio.....	66	Ku Klux.....	109, 110			
Etchew.....	26	Lambert, Jeremiah.....	141			
Ettridge, Emerson.....	150	Lane, Telford.....	141			
Evens, H. Clay.....	149	La Salle.....	128			
Everett, Edward.....	116	Lee, Robert E.....	151			
Federal Generals.....	129	Lincoln, A. Abraham.....	111, 116, 120, 151			
Ferguson, Patrick.....	3	Lookout Mountain.....	157			
Fleming, John M.....	158	Loudon, Fort.....	129, 130			
Floyd, John B.....	129, 131	Mc Minn, Joseph.....	129			
Forrest, N. B.....	121, 128	Marquette.....	18			
Foster, Robert C.....	7	Martinez, John L.....	125			
Foster, E. H.....	142	Martin, Governor.....	129			
Franklin.....	39, 40, 41, 42	Masonic Fraternity.....	58, 145			
Franchise Act.....	123	Maynard, Horace.....	129			
Fry, Speed S.....	129	Medical Society.....	129			
Fugitive Slave Law.....	164	Mexican War.....	37			
Fussell, Joseph H.....	142	Michel, General.....	125			
Gayoso.....	34	Mountain.....	129			
Guines, General.....	90	Morgan, G. W.....	145			
Garnett, W. R.....	146	Murrell, John A.....	145			
Gentry, M. P.....	167	Natchez.....	17			
Generals, Federal.....	129	Nashborough.....	129			
Generals, Confederate.....	129	New Orleans.....	69, 70, 71			
Geography of Tennessee.....	153	Olive Springs.....	141			
Geology of Tennessee.....	156	Oconostota.....	141			
Gibbs, General.....	71	Paine, Thomas H.....	144			
Gillespie, Fort.....	29	Penitentiary.....	53, 54, 55			
Godwin, D. G.....	136	Park, James K.....	85, 94, 101			
Grant, General U. S.....	119, 120, 121, 123, 125	Parson.....	145, 146			
Great Trace.....	25	Porter, James D.....	145, 146			
Grundy, Felix.....	89, 91, 94	Presidential Vote.....	147			
Guad, National.....	147	Railroads.....	129			
Hall, William.....	8	Reconstruction.....	130, 131			
Harris, Isham G.....	109, 111, 113, 125	Red Eagle.....	129			
Hawkins, Alvin G.....	141	Roane, Amiable.....	129			
Hawkins, Samuel.....	146	Tobertson, James.....	146, 147			
Hawkins, A. W.....	144	Rosecrans, General.....	129			
Haynes, William.....	14	Santa Anna.....	145, 146			
Henderson, Colonel Richard.....	24	Schools.....	41, 59, 72, 94, 101			
Henry, Gustavus A.....	112	Senter, D. W. C.....	145			
Henry, Fort.....	129	Secession Convention.....	111			
Hilliard, H. W.....	112	Sedition Law.....	129			
Hood, General.....	128	Sevier, John.....	7, 42, 43, 48, 49, 41, 42, 43, 44			
Hood, General Society.....	8	Sheridan, General.....	129			
Hood, B. M.....	141	Sherman, Genl.....	129			
Houston, Samuel.....	8	Shelby, Isaac.....	129, 130			
Hunt, George, West H.....	28					

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Shiloh	121	Thomas, General G. H.	129, 131
Six Nations	25	Tipton, John	93, 111
Smith, Frank M.	150	Toleno	11
Smith, R. Kirby	128	Tonolowaka	16
South Bend, Ind.	77	Totten, A. O. W.	147
St. Louis, Fort	18, 19	Transale, William	112
State Debt	138, 139, 140, 141, 743, 144	Turney, Peter	118
Stamwix, Fort	25	Union Convention	117, 118
Stephens, A. H.	115	Verrazani	11
Stokes, W. B.	135	Watauga	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33
Stone River	17, 126	Walker, Dr.	17
Strother, Fort	61, 63, 66	Wallerford, William	11
Suporter, Fort	112	White, Hugh L.	88, 91
Tallapoosa	95	Wilson, S. F.	19
Talladega, Fort	69	Wisner, W. H.	117
Taylor, General Dick	128	Wright, General	113
Taylor, Peter L.	147	Wright, John V.	110
Taylor, Alfred A.	147	Zembla, Father	115
Treunse	161	Zettlicoffer, Felix	110, 126

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INDEX.

PAGE	PAGE
Ambassadors, Public Ministers to	Supreme Court.....20
other countries.....53	Chief Justices.....20
Appeals.....21	Clerk of.....20
Arson.....62	Judge of.....20
Burglary.....65	Reporter of.....21
Cabinet of the President of the United	Marshal of.....21
States.....74	Crimes against the United States.....67
Charitable Institutions.....45	Counterfeiting.....67
Asylum, Lunatic.....45	Treason.....67
Blind, Tennessee Institution for the.....45	Violating Internal Revenue Laws.....97
Deaf and Dumb.....45	Violating Pension Laws.....97
Poor-House.....46	Violating Postal Laws.....97
Cities, Governments of.....44	Crimes and Punishment.....92
Collectors of Customs.....61	Embezzlement.....93
Congress.....50	Exemptions from Taxation.....93
Constable.....40	Federal Courts.....49
Constitution of Tennessee.....30	Circuit Courts.....50
Bill of Rights.....34	Circuit Judge.....50
Mode of Revising.....36	Commissioners Courts, United States.....52
Cousins.....55	Court of Claims.....59
Counterfeiting.....65	District Courts.....50
County, A.....7	District Judge.....50
County Courts.....18	Officers of District and Circuit Courts
Chancery Courts.....20	—District Attorney, Marshal and
Circuit Courts.....19	Clerk.....51
Circuit Judge.....19	Supreme Court.....49
Common Pleas Courts.....20	Felony.....49
Criminal Courts.....20	Forgery.....55
Justices' Courts.....18	Government—
Quarterly Courts.....18	Aristocracy.....6
County Districts.....8	Civil Government generally.....5
County Officers.....11	Democracy.....6
Assessor.....12	Forms of.....6
Clerk of Circuit Court.....14	Monarchy.....6
State's Attorney.....19	Republic.....6
Coroner.....13	Grand Juror.....65
County Superintendent.....14	House of Representatives.....22
County Surveyor.....13	House of Representatives, United
Clerk of the County Court.....12	States.....22
Jailer.....17	Indictments by Grand Jury.....54
Judge of the County Court.....11	Interior Department.....57
Sheriff.....12	Bureau of Education.....57
Equalization, Board of.....15	Census Office.....57

PAGE	PAGE
Interior Department, continued—	Perjury.....57
Land Office.....57	Post-office Department.....57
Patent Office.....57	President of the United States.....59
Pension Office.....57	President of the United States Senate.....59
Internal Revenue.....61	Representatives in Congress.....59
Judgments.....41	Revenue and Taxation.....61
Juries, Mode of selecting.....45	Revenue, United States.....61
Jury, Grand.....38	Road Districts.....8
Jury, Petit—who competent, who ex- empt, etc.....39	School Districts.....9
Jury, Trial by.....41	School Fund.....9
Justices of the Peace.....19	School Trustee, making false report.....53
Legislature, State.....23	Senate, United States.....59
Qualification of members.....22	Senators.....59
Rules, Officers.....23	Sources of Revenue.....43
Magisterial Districts.....16	State, A.....7
Manning.....62	State Senate.....22
Misdemeanors.....66	Subornation of Perjury.....65
Modes of Punishment.....67	Supreme Court.....20
Navy Department.....57	Tariff.....61
Officers of the State.....24	Treason, Manslaughter, Robbery.....62
Adjutant-General.....28	Treasury Department, duties of Officers of.....53
Attorney-General.....27	Engraving and Printing Bureau of.....53
Board of Equalization.....28	Mint Bureau of.....55
Commissioner of Agriculture.....28	Supervising Architect.....56
Commissioner of Insurance.....28	Trial by Jury.....41
Geologist, State.....28	United States.....7
Governor—who eligible.....24	Composition of.....7
Powers and duties of.....25	Constitution of.....7
Inspector and Examiner, State.....28	Vice-President of the United States.....53
Librarian, State.....25	War Department.....53
Public Printer and Binder.....28	Adjutant-General.....56
Register of Land Office.....27	Chief of Ordnance.....56
Salaries, State Officers.....29	Chief Signal Officer.....56
Superintendent of Public Instruc- tion.....27	Coast Survey.....56
Secretary of State.....26	Commissary-General.....56
Treasurer, State.....26	Quartermaster-General.....56
Vacancies, State Officers.....29	Judge Advocate General.....56
	Paymaster-General.....56

PREFACE.

"Ignorance of the law excuses no one" is an old maxim. This is true; and yet how few persons know the law! Indeed, ignorance of the law is the rule, and not the exception.

It is not surprising that so many violate that of which they know so little. As every person in a government is held to a strict accountability for trespassing against the law, and is required to obey it implicitly, it is incumbent upon the government to teach the law to the people, not only to make them better and more useful citizens, but because it is a duty which the government owes to the person it governs. .

We have attempted to make this little work as plain and simple as possible. An elaborate volume upon this subject would not be adapted to the common schools of our country, many of which have but recently commenced the study of civil government. At any rate, after the perusal of this book, the pupil will be better prepared to undertake the study of a more thorough and comprehensive treatise.

The questions ought to be used mainly for reviews, and the pupil ought to be required to frame complete sentences in answering them.

We are indebted to Messrs. Joan P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky., for this Manual, it being the same as their Kentucky edition, except the necessary changes to make it suitable for Tennessee.

THE AUTHOR.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER I.—Of Civil Government Generally.....	5
CHAPTER II.—County Districts.....	8
CHAPTER III.—Of County Officers.....	11
CHAPTER IV.—Courts.....	18
CHAPTER V.—The Legislature.....	22
CHAPTER VI.—Officers of the State.....	24
CHAPTER VII.—The Constitution of Tennessee.....	30
CHAPTER VIII.—Juries, Trials, and Judgments.....	38
CHAPTER IX.—Revenue and Taxation.....	43
CHAPTER X.—Government of Cities.....	44
CHAPTER XI.—Charitable Institutions.....	45
CHAPTER XII.—Federal Courts.....	49
CHAPTER XIII.—Executive Department of the U. S.....	53
CHAPTER XIV.—Congress.....	59
CHAPTER XV.—Revenue of the United States.....	61
CHAPTER XVI.—Crimes and Punishments.....	62
Constitution of Tennessee.....	68
Constitution of the United States.....	95
Congressional Districts.....	111
Chancery Divisions.....	112
Circuit and Criminal Courts.....	112
General Assembly.....	113
Governors of Tennessee from 1790.....	115

CHAPTER I.

OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT GENERALLY.

Civil Government is that authority by which a State or a Nation is ruled. It is established to preserve and keep society in order.

The foundations of society are the wants and fears of individuals.

The notion of an actually existing unconnected state of nature is too wild to be seriously admitted; and, beside, it is plainly contradictory to the revealed accounts of the primitive origin of mankind and their preservation two thousand years afterward, both of which were effected by means of single families. These formed the first natural society among themselves, which, every day extending its limits, laid the first though imperfect rudiments of civil or political society.

It is the sense of their weakness and imperfections that keeps mankind together, that demonstrates the necessity of this union, and that therefore is the solid and natural foundation as well as the cement of civilized society. And this is what we mean by the original contract of society.

The whole should protect all its parts, and every part should pay obedience to the will of the whole, or, in other words, the community should guard the rights of each individual member, and (in return for this protection) each individual should submit to the laws of the community, without which submission of all it is impossible that protection should certainly be extended to any.

When civil society is once formed, government at the same time results of course as necessary to preserve and keep that society in order.

Unless some superior be constituted, whose commands and decisions all the members are bound to obey, they would still

remain in a state of nature, without any judge upon earth to define their several rights and redress their several wrongs.

Forms of Government.—There are but three regular forms of government, viz: A Monarchy, an Aristocracy, and a Democracy.

In a Monarchy the government is intrusted to the hands of a single person.

In an Aristocracy it is lodged in a council composed of select members.

In a pure Democracy it is vested in an aggregate assembly consisting of all the free members of the commonwealth.

An Absolute Monarchy is a government in which the supreme ruler governs according to his own will and is not controlled by any established laws.

A Limited Monarchy is a government in which the supreme ruler is restricted by laws made by representatives chosen by the people.

A Republic is a government in which the authority is exercised by representatives of the people.

The difference between a Democracy and a Republic is, that in the former the people themselves rule, and in the latter the representatives of the people. A pure Democracy exists only in a country where all the people can assemble together and make laws. A Republic may be either an Aristocracy or a Democracy.

Our Government, which is a representative Democracy, is divided into three distinct branches or departments, viz: the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.

The Legislative department makes the laws.

The Executive department enforces the laws.

The Judicial department interprets the laws.

These departments will be described in detail in succeeding chapters.

The United States.—The United States is composed of numerous States. It has a Constitution defining the rights and powers of the National Government. All "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It mentions the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather qualitative information, as well as statistical analysis for quantitative data.

3. The third part describes the process of identifying and addressing the needs and concerns of the stakeholders. It highlights the importance of active listening and communication in this process.

4. The fourth part discusses the role of the management team in overseeing the implementation of the findings and recommendations. It stresses the need for clear communication and collaboration between all levels of the organization.

5. The fifth part provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study. It reiterates the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure the effectiveness of the implemented changes.

6. The final part of the document includes a list of references and a bibliography, citing the various sources used in the research and analysis.

States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

The Constitution may properly be called the "foundation stone" of the Government of the United States. Neither the Congress nor the Legislature of any State can pass any law contravening or opposing it.'

A State is one of the commonwealths or bodies politic, the people of which commonwealths make up the body of the nation: it is composed of counties.

Each State has also a Constitution of its own. Its operations are confined to the boundaries of the State, and the Legislature thereof can not pass any law in violation of it. It defines the rights and powers of the State Government.

That portion of our national domain not organized as States is divided into districts called Territories. The government of a Territory is similar to that of a State.

The National Constitution binds the people of the nation.

The State Constitution binds only the people of the State.

The United States has its own laws and officials.

Each State has also its own laws and officials.

A County is a particular portion of a State separated from the rest of the territory for certain purposes in the administration of the affairs of the State government.

The Civil Governments of all the States are very similar in character, the laws of each being much alike. A familiarity with the government of one State will give the student a very good idea of all.

QUESTIONS.

What is civil government? Why was it established? What are the foundations of society? How was the preservation of mankind effected? What keeps mankind together, and demonstrates the necessity of this union? What is the natural foundation and cement of civil society? What is meant by the original contract of society? What should the community do? What should each individual do? What is necessary for protection? When does government result? For what is it necessary? Why should a superior be constituted and obeyed? Name the different

forms of government, and define them. What is a Republic? Tell the difference between a Republic and a Democracy. What is the Government of the United States? Of what is the United States composed? What is the Constitution of the United States? What are the reserved rights of the States? What may the Constitution be properly called? What can not the Congress nor the Legislature do? Of what is a State composed? What is a State? What does the National Constitution bind? What does the State Constitution bind? What do the United States and State have? What is a county? What is the character of the civil government of the States?

CHAPTER II, COUNTY DISTRICTS.

In Tennessee each county is divided into Road, Civil and School Districts, called townships in some States.

Road Districts.—Roads are a necessity, and are essential to the prosperity of any community.

It is the duty of every government to provide for making roads and keeping them in repair.

In this State the County Courts of each county are authorized by law to open and keep in repair public roads whenever it is necessary.

Before a new road can be opened, or an old one discontinued or altered, due notice must be given to all persons interested. Three or more suitable persons, called "Jury of View," are appointed by the County Court to view the ground and report to the court. The court may then, upon this report and other evidence, determine whether the road shall be established, altered, or discontinued.

A writ to assess damages to land through which it is proposed for the road, or the alteration of the road, to run, may be issued by the court, and a jury may assess the damages, which may be paid out of the county levy. No road shall be ordered to be

opened through any town lot, orchard, burying-ground, building, or yard without the consent of the owner.

Roads shall be opened sixteen feet wide, or, near a town, thirty feet wide.

Any person who willfully obstructs a road in any way shall be liable to pay a fine.

The County Court shall divide all the roads in the county into Districts, and appoint a Commissioner in each District, who is required to keep the road in order.

A Commissioner is not allowed to resign under two years, unless he remove from the District.

All male persons, over eighteen and under forty-five years of age, who are able to labor, shall be assessed to work on some road, and shall be liable to pay a fine upon failure to attend and work on the road, after being notified by the Commissioner.

Commissioners of roads receive pay for their services.

Turnpike roads are built by corporations, under charters. The corporation may acquire the land over which the road is to run by purchase, or by a writ to assess damages, as in the case of public roads. The law regulates the tolls and manner of travel upon the roads.

School Districts.—Education is of the highest consideration, and is indispensable to every government.

School Districts are established in each county by the County Court.

The School Fund is derived from a poll tax and taxes levied upon all the real and personal property in the State, and from interest on county bonds.

Each district is under the control of three Directors elected by the qualified voters of the district. One shall be elected each year, for the term of three years, to fill the place of the Director going out of office. The Board elects its Clerk and Chairman.

They shall have the general control of the school district. They shall employ the teacher, and may remove him for proper cause. It is the duty of the Clerk to take the census each year of all

the children who are permitted by law to attend the common schools, and report the same to the County Superintendent, and they shall make a yearly report to the County Superintendent of the general condition of the district. For any neglect of duty they are liable to pay a fine and be removed from office.

They receive no compensation, but the Clerk gets two cents per capita for taking the census.

Civil Districts.—The office of Justice of the Peace is of ancient origin. It came to us with the common law and with English institutions. It is a very important office, and the duties are numerous and responsible.

Each county is divided into Civil Districts.

Two Justices of the Peace are elected in each Civil District every six years, by the qualified voters thereof.

The court of a Justice of the Peace is always open, and he may hear and determine causes within his jurisdiction at any time.

He has limited jurisdiction in civil causes. He is a conservator of the peace in his county, and can inflict fines and imprisonment for penal offenses of a certain character, such as riots, routs, and breaches of the peace. He can hold investigating trials where persons are charged with felonies or high crimes, and require bail. He can bind persons to keep the peace.

A Justice's fees are the compensation for his services, with \$1.50 per day for not more than two days of any one term, and mileage for those not residing within five miles of the Court House for attending the County Court. He gives a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties.

A Constable is elected every two years in each Magisterial or Civil District.

His duties are to execute all civil and criminal processes issued by the proper courts. He may also execute notices, rules, orders of courts, and make arrests.

His fees are his compensation.

He is required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties.

QUESTIONS.

How is a county divided? What of roads? What is the duty of the Government in regard to roads? What power can open and keep roads in repair? How are roads opened, altered, or discontinued? How are damages assessed? How are the damages paid? Through what places shall a road not run? How wide shall roads be? What is the penalty for obstructing a road? Who can divide roads into districts? Who appoints the Commissioner? What persons shall work on a road? What is the penalty for a failure to attend and work? How are turnpike roads built? How are lands acquired by them? What regulates the tolls and manner of travel? What of education? By whom are school districts established? What is the school fund? Under whose control are the districts? For how long are the Trustees elected? Who is Chairman of the Board? What are the Directors? What are their powers and duties? What is their compensation? What of the office of Justice of the Peace? How is each county divided? How many Justices in each district? How long do they serve? What are the powers of a Justice of the Peace? What is the compensation of a Justice of the Peace? For how long is a Constable elected? What are his duties? What is his compensation? Does he give a bond?

CHAPTER III.

OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

In Tennessee each county has a Judge or Chairman of the County Court, a Clerk of the County Court, a Trustee, a Sheriff, a Register, an Assessor, a Surveyor, a Coroner, a Superintendent of Common Schools, a Clerk of the Circuit Court, and a Ranger.

Judge of the County Court.—The County Judge or Chairman of the County Court is elected for one year. He is a Magistrate, and has jurisdiction of both civil and criminal causes. He holds a court four times a year, called the Quarterly Court, which is also the Court of Claims.

His fees, with a yearly allowance out of the county levy made by the Court of Claims, are his compensation for his services.

Clerk of County Court.—A Clerk of the County Court is elected every four years.

His duties are as follows, viz: To make settlements with guardians and administrators of their accounts. To keep a record of all the proceedings of the County Court and Quarterly Courts. To issue all marriage licenses in the county. To be the custodian of all county officers' bonds, of the Assessor's books, of the poll-books and books of election, and of all other papers required by law to be recorded or kept in his office.

His fees are the compensation for his services. He is required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Sheriff.—The office of Sheriff is an ancient one, and was transmitted to us by our English ancestry.

A Sheriff is elected every two years, but is ineligible, after a third term, for two years.

The duties of Sheriff are as follows, viz:

To execute all civil and criminal processes from the different courts properly issued and placed in his hands; also to execute notices, rules of court, and similar papers.

He is a peace officer, and may make arrests.

He may appoint deputies with the same powers as his own.

He shall execute all persons condemned to be hanged.

He may command and take with him, if need be, the power of the county, or a part thereof, to aid him in the execution of the duties of his office, civil or criminal.

He shall attend the Circuit, County, and Quarterly Courts, and Chancery Courts of his county, and keep order therein.

His fees are his compensation.

He is required to give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Assessor.—The Assessor is elected for four years.

He may appoint assistants with the consent of the County Court.

He shall cause all the property in the county to be listed for taxation, and he shall fix a full and fair value upon all the estate so listed, and enter the same in the tax book.

He shall make a report of his assessments and deliver his books to the Clerk of the County Court by the first Monday in June.

He shall report to the Judge or Chairman of the County Court any person who shall refuse to give in a list of his property for taxation, and said Judge or Chairman shall then make the assessment from such information as he can obtain.

The compensation of the Assessor is a certain commission on the amount assessed by him.

He is required to give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Board of Equalization.—The Board of Equalization consists of four freeholders holding no county office. Their salary is \$2.50 per day. The County Judge or Chairman is a member of the Board *ex officio*. He receives no pay. They are appointed by the County Court, and are required to revise the list as reported by the Assessor.

County Surveyor.—The County Surveyor is elected for four years.

He may appoint one or more deputies.

His duties are to execute promptly and faithfully every order of survey, made by any court, of lands lying in his county, and make out and return a true plat and certificate thereof, accompanied by explanatory notes.

He is required to give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

His fees are his compensation.

Coroner.—The Coroner is appointed by the County Court for two years.

His duties are to hold an inquest upon the body of any person slain, drowned, or otherwise suddenly killed, and to execute from the courts when Sheriff is incompetent.

His jury shall be composed of seven good and lawful house-

keepers of the county, summoned and sworn by himself, who, upon their oaths, shall inquire, and say in writing, if they know in what manner the person came to his death or the house to be broken: when, where, how, and by whom, and who were present and who are culpable for the act.

If any person by such inquest be found culpable, the Coroner shall forthwith arrest and commit such person to the county jail, to be dealt with according to law.

He shall bury the person over which an inquest is held, or deliver him to his friends if required.

He is required to give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

His fees are his compensation.

County Superintendent.—The County Superintendent is elected for two years.

His duties are as follows, viz: To have general supervision over the common schools in his county; to visit the schools; to report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction the census of each common school district in the county; to make an annual report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the general condition of each common school in his county, including the number of pupils, the average wages of teachers, etc.; and to examine and grant certificates of qualification to teachers.

He is allowed an annual salary by the Quarterly Court, to be paid out of the county levy.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—A Clerk of the Circuit Court is elected every four years.

His duties are to keep a record of all the orders and proceedings of the Circuit Court of his county; to grant certificates to witnesses; to administer oaths, and to perform such other duties as may be legitimately required of him by the Judge of the Circuit Court.

His fees are his compensation for his services.

He is required to give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Jailor.—The Sheriff is Jailer by virtue of his office, or he may appoint one.

His duties are to have custody of the jail, and to receive and keep all persons in the jail who shall be lawfully committed thereto until they are lawfully discharged. He shall treat them with humanity, and furnish them with proper food and lodging during their confinement, and shall deliver such as die in jail to their friends, if requested, or have them decently buried at the expense of the county.

His fees are his compensation for his services.

Ranger.—The Ranger is a constitutional officer, elected by the County Court, for two years or until his successor is elected.

His fees are his compensation.

His chief duties are to give notice of the taking up of estrays; to secure their return to their owner; to cause the taker up of animals to be compensated for their trouble, and one-half the appraised value of the e-strays to be paid to the County Trustee. This office is falling into disuse.

Eligibility of Officers.—Each of the officers described in this chapter must be at least twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State two years next preceding his election, and of the county one year.

Vacancies.—A vacancy in the office of Clerk of the County Court, Sheriff, State's Attorney, Assessor, Surveyor, Coroner, and County Superintendent, is filled temporarily by the Quarterly Court until an election.

A vacancy in the office of County Judge is filled temporarily by the Justices of the Peace of the county until an election.

A vacancy in the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, by the Judge thereof until an election; and a vacancy in the offices of Justices of the Peace and Constable, by election by the voters till the next regular election.

QUESTIONS.

For how long is the County Judge elected? What are his duties and powers? What is his compensation? Does he give a

bond? For how long is the County Clerk elected? What are his duties? What is his compensation? Does he give bond? For how long is the Sheriff elected? When is he ineligible for re-election? What are his duties and powers? What is his compensation? Does he give bond? For how long is the Assessor elected? What are his duties and compensation? Does he give a bond? What is the Board of Equalization? What are their duties? For how long is the County Surveyor elected? What are his duties and compensation? Does he give a bond? For how long is the Coroner elected? What are his duties and compensation? Does he give a bond? For how long is the County Superintendent elected? What are his duties and compensation? Does he give bond? What is the term of office of Circuit Court Clerk? What are his duties? His compensation, etc.? Who is Jailor? What is the Ranger? What are his duties and compensation? What of the eligibility of these county officers? How are vacancies to be filled?

CHAPTER IV.

COURTS.

County Courts.—A County Court is held monthly by the County Judge or Chairman in each county. It is opened on the first Mondays, and may be kept open during the month. It is a court of record.

It has power to appoint guardians, administrators, road commissioners, officers of elections, to make settlements with fiduciaries, to probate wills.

Quarterly Courts.—The Quarterly Court is a county court held by the Justices of the Peace in the county, and presided over by the County Judge. It has power to fix the county levy, to make appropriations for the benefit of the county, to provide for the maintenance of the paupers in the county, to fix the salaries of the County Judge and County Superintendent, and make appro-

priations therefor, and do such other acts as may be lawfully required. It meets four times a year.

Circuit Courts.—The State is divided into districts, termed Judicial Circuits, in which several counties are included. Circuit Courts are held in each one of these counties.

They have original jurisdiction of all matters in law within its county, of which jurisdiction is not by law exclusively delegated to some other tribunal, and have all power necessary to carry into effect the jurisdiction given.

Special terms may be called by the Judge. Besides the jurisdiction in civil causes, which is not limited in amount, they have jurisdiction over high crimes and misdemeanors, such as murder, manslaughter, arson, robbery, etc.

It is presided over by a Circuit Judge, who is a conservator of the peace throughout the State.

They are courts of record.

They are usually held three times a year, and last for several days or weeks, according to the business.

Officers of Circuit Court.—In each Judicial Circuit there is a Circuit Judge and a State's Attorney.

Circuit Judge.—A Judge of the Circuit Court must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the district one year next preceding his election, at least thirty years of age, and must be "learned in the law."

He is elected for eight years by the qualified voters of his district.

The Circuit Judge receives a regular salary allowed by law, payable monthly out of the State treasury.

State's Attorney.—A State's Attorney shall be elected for eight years. He must be twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, must have been a resident one year next preceding the election in the State and district, and a licensed practicing attorney.

His duties are to attend each Circuit Court held in his district, to prosecute all violations of the criminal and penal laws therein, and to discharge all other duties assigned him by law.

His fees are his compensation and a per centum of the fines and penalties recovered by the State in each Circuit Court in his district.

Chancery Courts.—The State is divided into Chancery Divisions composed of several counties, over which one judge, called the Chancellor, presides, holding court twice a year in each county. This is a court of large civil jurisdiction, and is very popular with the legal profession and litigants, one reason being that an appeal to the Supreme Court settles the case without the necessity of another appeal.

Clerk of Chancery Court.—The clerk of the Chancery Court is called the Clerk and Master, who is appointed by the Chancellor for a term of six years.

Other Courts.—Criminal Courts and Common Pleas Courts are also sometimes established by special acts of the Legislature. Their powers and jurisdiction are similar to those of Circuit Courts.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court is the highest court, and the court of last resort in this State. It is composed of five judges, who represent three different divisions respectively into which the State is divided.

Judge of the Supreme Court.—A Judge of the Supreme Court must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State five years next preceding his election, at least thirty years of age, and must be learned in the law.

One Supreme Judge is elected for each division of the State, and two for the State at large, not more than two to come from one division of the State.

They are elected for eight years. They are allowed annual salaries, payable monthly out of the State treasury.

Chief Justice.—The judge who presides during the sessions of the court is called the Chief Justice. He is elected by the other four judges.

Clerk.—The Clerk of the Supreme Court is elected by the court every eight years.

It is his duty to keep a record of the proceedings of the court.

He must be a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State one year next preceding his election.

His fees are his compensation.

Reporter.—The Reporter of the Supreme Court is appointed by the court.

His duties are to publish such decisions as the court may direct, and to represent the State in criminal cases before the court.

He receives an annual salary, payable monthly out of the State treasury.

Marshal.—The Marshal of the court is appointed by the court for one year.

His duties are the same toward the Supreme Court as required by law from a Sheriff toward a Circuit Court.

His salary is three dollars per day for each day he attends the court.

Miscellaneous.—Appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court from the Circuit Courts and Chancery Courts, under certain legal restrictions.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee hold their sessions at Jackson, Nashville and Knoxville.

The salaries of all public officials being generally under the supervision and control of the General Assembly, and liable to frequent changes, it is not deemed necessary or important to state them in a work like this.

QUESTIONS.

When are County Courts held? Are they courts of record? Who holds them? What are the powers of the County Court? What is the Quarterly Court? Who holds it? What are its powers? What are Justices' Courts? What is a Circuit Court? What are its powers and jurisdiction? Who presides over it? Is it a court of record? How often is it held? What are the qualifications of a Circuit Judge? For how long is he elected, and by

whom? What is the compensation of the Judge of the Circuit Court? For how long is State's Attorney elected? Who may fill the office? What are his duties? His compensation? What are Criminal, Common Pleas, and Chancery Courts? What is the Supreme Court? Of how many judges is it composed, and for how long are they elected? What of its salaries? What are the qualifications of the judges? What are their duties: compensation? How is the Clerk of the Supreme Court elected? What are his duties: qualifications: compensation? How is the Reporter of the Supreme Court elected? What are his duties: qualifications: compensation? How is the Marshal of the Supreme Court elected? What are his duties; qualifications; compensation? Where is the Supreme Court held?

CHAPTER V.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is the law-making power of the State.

It is composed of the Senate and House of Representatives, and is known as the General Assembly.

Senate.—The State is divided into thirty-three Senatorial Districts, so formed as to contain, as near as may be an equal number of qualified voters. One Senator is required to be elected by the qualified voters of each district.

He is elected for two years.

House of Representatives.—The House of Representatives consists of about one hundred members. Nearly every county is entitled to one Representative. But sometimes, on account of the population, a county or city is entitled to more than one Representative, and sometimes one member represents several counties. It depends upon the population and the apportionment, the ratio from time to time being fixed by law. Representatives are elected every two years.

Qualifications of Members.—A Senator must be at least thirty years of age, must have resided in the State at least three years

next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the district for which he may be chosen.

A Representative must be a citizen of the United States, at least twenty-one years of age, must have resided in the State at least three years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the county, town, or city for which he may be chosen.

No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman, neither any person who holds or exercises any office of profit under this State, or under the Government of the United States, except an attorney at law, a justice of the peace, or a trustee of a literary institution, are eligible to the General Assembly.

Compensation.—The members of the General Assembly receive for their services a certain amount per diem. It is now four dollars, but may be changed by any future Legislature.

They are also entitled to mileage.

Officers.—Each house elects as its Speaker one of its own members.

The Clerks, Assistant Clerks, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Door-keepers are elected by their respective houses, and are paid such compensation as the General Assembly may decree.

Rules of Procedure.—A quorum of each house of the General Assembly are two-thirds of the members thereof. Each house is the judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members: but a contested election is determined in such manner as is directed by law.

Each house establishes its own rules.

Neither house can adjourn for more than three days, without the consent of the other, nor to any other place than that in which they are sitting.

The General Assembly may pass such laws as it deems proper for the benefit of the people, not in contravention of the Constitution.

No bill can become a law until, on three successive days, it be read over in each house and free discussion allowed thereon.

An appropriation of money or the creation of debt, can not be made unless the same shall be voted on by a majority of all the members in each house of the General Assembly, and the yeas and nays thereon entered in the journal.

QUESTIONS.

How many Senatorial Districts? How arranged? Who elect the Senators? Term of office? How many members of the House of Representatives? When is a county entitled to more than one Representative? When does one represent several counties? How and when is the ratio fixed? Term of office? Qualifications of a Senator? Of a member of the House of Representatives? What persons are disqualified for either office? What exceptions are made to this? What constitutes a quorum? What does each house decide? Contested election, how decided? Each house establishes what? Duties of each? Duty in reference to adjournment? Restrictions on laws passed? What proceedings are had before a bill is passed? What vote is necessary for an appropriation of money or the creation of a debt? When must yeas and nays be entered in the journal?

DEBATE.

Resolved, That we have too much legislation.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

We have already referred to the officers of the county, and also to the officers connected with the judiciary of the county and State. We will now attempt a description of the powers and duties of the other officers of the State.

Governor.—The Governor is the highest executive officer in the State. He is vested with the supreme executive power, and is known as the Chief Magistrate.

He is elected for two years by the voters of the State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor. This rule applies to all other elective officers.

He shall be at least thirty years of age and a citizen of the United States, and have been an inhabitant of the State at least seven years next preceding his election.

No Member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or minister of any religious society, shall be eligible to the office of Governor.

He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the State, and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States; but he shall not command personally in the field unless advised by a resolution of the General Assembly.

He has power to fill certain vacancies that may occur by granting commissions, which shall expire when such vacancies shall be filled according to the provisions of the Constitution.

He has power to remit fines and forfeitures, grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the Seat of Government.

He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

He may offer rewards for fugitives from justice.

He shall receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the term for which he was elected.

Should the Governor be impeached, removed from office, die, refuse to qualify, resign, or be absent from the State, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise all the powers and authority apper-

taining to the office of Governor until another be duly elected and qualified, or the Governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted: and, during the time he administers the government as Governor, shall receive the same compensation which the Governor would have received had he been employed in the duties of his office.

Secretary of State.—The Secretary of State shall be elected by the joint houses of the Legislature.

His term of office is four years.

His duties are to keep a fair register, and attest all the official acts of the Governor, and he shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before either house of the General Assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by law.

He shall receive an annual salary, payable monthly out of the State treasury.

Treasurer.—The Treasurer is elected for two years. He must be a citizen of the United States, at least twenty-one years of age, and must have resided within the State at least two years next preceding his election or appointment.

He must execute an official bond with surety, worth at the time twenty thousand dollars, to be approved by the Governor.

His duties are to receive and safely keep in the treasury all moneys due or payable to the State.

He shall receive and pay out money from the treasury only upon the certificate or warrant of the Comptroller, unless the law under which the same may be claimed expressly directs and orders that the money shall be paid out of the public treasury.

He shall keep true account of all money paid into the treasury, by whom, when, and on what account paid.

He shall make clear, distinct, and intelligible reports of all money received and disbursed.

If he does willfully misapply any of the public money, he is guilty of a felony.

Attorney-General.—The Attorney-General is elected by the Judges of the Supreme Court for eight years.

His duties are to give his opinion, in writing, to any executive or ministerial officer of the State when applied to, touching the duties of such officer; and, when requested by any of the executive or State officers, to prepare proper drafts of contracts, obligations, or other instruments of writing which may be required for public use; to attend in behalf of the State to all cases in which she may be interested, and to institute the proper procedure to coerce payment of all demands of the State, payable at the treasury, not discharged in proper time.

Register of the Land Office.—The Register of the Land Office is elected for four years. He must execute an official bond with surety worth at least ten thousand dollars.

His duties are the care and control of the Land Office.

The Land Office contains the original patents and surveys of lands in the State.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed for two years. He is the head of the school system in the State.

His duties are to make reports biennially, on or before the meeting of the General Assembly, of the condition, progress, and prospects of the common schools; to prepare suitable blanks for reports required to be made by school officials; to report any neglect of duty or misappropriation of common school funds by school officers to the proper authorities; to have published for general distribution throughout the State the general school laws of the State, and such other important facts and data as may be of interest to the public; to ascertain and estimate for each school year the pro rata share of the school fund each child of pupil age shall be entitled to, and amount each county and each school district shall be entitled to, as shown by the returns of the County Superintendents. He is also *ex officio* President of the State Board of Education, which consists of the Superintendent of Public

Instruction, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of State, and two professional teachers to be elected by them.

State Geologist.—The State Geologist has charge of the geological surveys of the State, made for the purpose of ascertaining the mineral resources of the State.

He inspects the mines.

Commissioner of Agriculture.—The Commissioner of Agriculture presides over the Agricultural Bureau, to aid and encourage that branch of industry, and has charge of all the mines in the State, for the purpose of seeing that they are properly conducted.

Adjutant-General.—The Adjutant-General has charge of the militia of the State, the arms and munitions of war.

These three officers are appointed by the Governor.

State Librarian.—The State Librarian is elected for two years by the General Assembly, and has charge of the Public Library of the State, and contracts for and furnishes the necessary stationery to the officers of the State.

Public Printer and Binder.—The Public Printer and Binder is elected by the Legislature for two years. He has charge of the public printing and binding. He is paid according to the work done by him.

Commissioner of Insurance.—The Commissioner of Insurance is appointed by and is under the general supervision of the Comptroller.

His duties are to investigate the responsibility of all insurance companies doing business in the State, and see that they are reliable.

State Inspector and Examiner.—The State Inspector and Examiner is appointed by the Governor for two years. He shall once each year inspect and examine into the management and condition of the Comptroller's and Treasurer's offices, and the prisons and charitable institutions operated by the State.

Board of Equalization.—The Board of Equalization consists of one member from each Appellate District, appointed by the Governor. They are the general supervisors of the State, and are

required to equalize taxation throughout the State. They are allowed the same pay as jurors and mileage.

Salaries.—The foregoing officers are allowed annual salaries, payable monthly out of the State treasury, the Public Printer and Board of Equalization excepted. The General Assembly fixes the salaries.

Vacancies.—The Governor, in the recess of the Senate, shall have power to fill vacancies in these offices by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session, and shall fill the vacancy for the balance of the time or until the election, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

QUESTIONS.

What is the Governor? With what power is he vested? For how many years is he elected? What are his qualifications? Who can not be Governor? What of his compensation? What are his powers and duties? How are vacancies in the office of Governor filled? How is the Secretary of State elected? What are his duties? For how long is the Treasurer elected? What are his qualifications and duties? Does he give a bond? For how long is the Attorney-General elected? What are his duties and qualifications? For how long is the Register of the Land Office elected? What are his duties and qualifications? For how long is the Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed? What are his duties and qualifications? What are the duties of the State Geologist; the Commissioner of Agriculture; the Commissioner of Mines; the Adjutant-General? By whom are these officers appointed? How is the State Librarian elected? What are his duties? What is the Public Printer and Binder? What are his duties and compensation? How is the State Inspector and Examiner appointed? What is his term of office? What are his duties? What is the Commissioner of Insurance? What are his duties? What are the compensations of these officers? What is the Board of Equalization? What are its duties and

compensation? What are the salaries of the Comptroller, Treasurer, etc.? How are vacancies filled?

DEBATE.

Resolved, That all State officers should be elected by the people.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CONSTITUTION OF TENNESSEE.

A Constitution consists of the fundamental laws which govern a State or other organized society.

Definition.—The Constitution of Tennessee contains the fundamental laws which govern the State. The General Assembly can not make any law which is in conflict with the Constitution. If they should pass any act in violation of the Constitution, the act would be void. The judiciary, which interprets or construes the law, would declare it void, and the executive could not enforce it.

Powers.—The Constitution of this State is, in substance, as follows, viz: It divides the powers of the Government into three distinct departments: the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.

General Provisions. It provides for the organization and supervision of the State militia.

The militia "shall consist of all free, able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, above the age of eighteen, except such persons as may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State."

The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws.

Every citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State one year, or in the county, town, or city in which he offers to vote, six months next preceding the election, shall be a voter; but such voter shall have paid the poll tax assessed against him.

Absence on business of the State or the United States shall not forfeit a residence once obtained.

Voters shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, and returning from elections in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace.

In all elections by ballot, and also by the Senate and House of Representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be personally given.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the trial of any contested election.

All elective officers of the State shall reside within the State, and all district, county, or town officers within their respective districts, counties, or towns.

The manner of administering an oath or affirmation shall be such as is most consistent with the conscience of the deponent.

The Constitution requires every officer and all members of the bar in this State, before entering upon the duties of their office or profession, to take an oath to "support the Constitution of this State and the Constitution of the United States so long as he continues a citizen thereof."

The Governor and all civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

Every person convicted of having given or offered any bribe or treat to procure his election, shall be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit for the term of six years for which he was elected.

Treason against the State consists only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person can be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his own confession in open court.

The Constitution provides for the "Common School Fund," and the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The General Assembly may regulate the jurisdiction of the courts.

The seat of Government shall continue in Nashville until it shall be removed by law: Provided, however, that two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly shall concur in the passage of such law.

Bill of Rights.—The Bill of Rights, which is a part of the Constitution, provides:

That all free men, when they form a social compact, are equal, and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive privileges.

That absolute arbitrary power over the lives, liberty, and property of free men exists nowhere in a republic, not even in the largest majority.

That all power is inherent in the people.

That all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

That the rights, privileges, or capacities of any citizen shall in nowise be diminished or enlarged on account of his religion.

That all elections shall be free and equal.

That the ancient mode of trial by jury shall be held sacred.

That there shall be a free press and free speech—the speaker or writer being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions from unreasonable seizures and searches.

That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by a jury of the vicinage; that he can not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

That no person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in

time of war or public danger, or by leave of court for oppression or misdemeanor in office.

No person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being previously made to him.

That all courts shall be open; and every person, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay.

That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the General Assembly or its authority.

That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. (The writ of *habeas corpus* is a writ, issued by a competent court, directing the officer to whom it is directed to bring the person held in confinement before the court, so that the cause of his imprisonment may be investigated.)

That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

That no *ex post facto* law nor any law impairing contracts shall be made. (An *ex post facto* law is a law "where, after an action—indifferent in itself—is committed, the Legislature then for the first time declares it to have been a crime, and inflicts a punishment upon the person who has committed it.")

That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the General Assembly.

That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the State.

(An attainer is where a person, by reason of a conviction of a felony, forfeits his lands and tenements, and all his civil rights generally, being neither allowed to inherit nor transmit an inheritance.)

That the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in case of natural death; and, if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

That the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for the redress of grievances or other proper purposes by petition, address, or remonstrance.

That the rights of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned; but the General Assembly may pass laws to prevent persons from carrying concealed arms.

That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the General Assembly, and the military shall in all cases and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

That the General Assembly shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment of which shall be for a longer time than for a term of years.

That emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

Mode of Revising the Constitution.—When experience shall point out the necessity of amending the Constitution, and when a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly shall, within the first twenty days of any regular session, concur in passing a law for taking the sense of the people of this State as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention, it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs, and other officers

of elections, at the next general election which shall be held for Representatives to the General Assembly after the passage of such law, to open a poll for and make return to the Secretary of State, for the time being, of the names of all those entitled to vote for Representatives who have voted for calling a convention; and if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for Representatives have voted for calling a convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next regular session, direct that a similar poll shall be opened and return made for the next election for representatives; and if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for Representatives have voted for calling a convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next session, pass a law calling a convention, to consist of as many members as there shall be in the House of Representatives and no more, to be chosen on the first Monday in August thereafter, in the same manner and proportion, and at the same places, and possessed of the same qualifications of a qualified elector by citizens entitled to vote for Representatives, and to meet within three months after their election, for the purpose of re-adopting, changing, or amending this Constitution; but if it shall appear, by the vote of either year as aforesaid, that a majority of all the citizens entitled to vote for Representatives did not vote for calling a convention, a convention shall not then be called. And, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a majority of the citizens entitled to vote for Representatives did or did not vote for calling a convention as above, the General Assembly passing the law authorizing such vote shall provide for ascertaining the number of citizens entitled to vote for Representatives within the State.

QUESTIONS.

What is a constitution? What is the Constitution of Tennessee? What can not the General Assembly do? What does the preamble to the State Constitution declare? State, in substance, the provisions of the State Constitution? State how it

may be revised? Who are qualified voters? What are their privileges? What is the Bill of Rights? State its provisions?

DEBATE.

Resolved, That the State Constitution ought to be revised.

CHAPTER VIII.

JURIES, TRIALS, AND JUDGMENTS.

Trial by jury is one of the most ancient privileges of civil government. Centuries ago this mode of trial was established, and it has ever since been the usual mode of determining ordinary issues in the courts. This system is a part of the English Code, from which our Government has obtained it, "and it was ever esteemed in all countries a privilege of the highest and most beneficial nature."

There are two kinds of juries, the Grand Jury and the Petit Jury.

Grand Jury.—Thirteen Grand Jurymen shall be summoned by the Sheriff of the county to serve on the first day of the term of each Circuit Court, at which penal or criminal prosecutions may be tried. A Grand Jurymen must be a housekeeper and a citizen of the county in which he may be called to serve, and over twenty-one years of age.

Every person summoned to attend as a Grand Jurymen, if he fail to attend without a reasonable cause, shall be fined.

A Grand Jury composed of by-standers, if necessary, may be impaneled at any time after the discharge of the Grand Jury first impaneled.

The court shall appoint one of the number of every Grand Jury foreman thereof.

The Grand Jury shall take an oath "to diligently inquire of and present all treasons, felonies, misdemeanors, and breaches of the penal laws which shall have been committed or done within the limits or jurisdiction of the county, of which they have any

knowledge or may receive information." If a Sheriff fail to summon the Grand Jury as required by law, without a reasonable excuse, he shall forfeit and pay for such offense a penalty.

The Grand Jury can compel persons to appear before them and testify.

Indictment.—If, after hearing the evidence, they consider that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the crime or offense has been committed, they return into court an indictment, prepared by the State's Attorney, charging the person with the crime or offense. The foreman indorses upon the indictment "A true bill," and signs his name thereto. The indictment, which is a formal accusation charging the crime or offense, is then returned into court. This is what is called "finding an indictment." If the evidence before the Grand Jury should not be deemed sufficient, then the indictment is by them "ignored."

If an indictment is found, the accused must be brought to trial.

If he has already been arrested and held to bail by a Justice of the Peace, or other proper magistrate, he answers to the charge under his bond. Otherwise he is ordered to be arrested by a bench warrant, or writ of arrest.

After having answered, or being brought into court, the accused is entitled to a fair and speedy trial by a jury of his peers. This is the trial by the Petit Jury.

Petit Jury.—A Petit Jury shall consist of twelve persons, unless the parties agree that it may be composed of a less number.

A competent jurymen for the trial of criminal, penal, or civil cases in any court must be a citizen, at least twenty-one years of age, a housekeeper, sober, temperate, discreet, and of good demeanor.

No person who has served upon the panel of the Grand or Petit Jury at one term of a court shall be eligible for two years thereafter to be placed upon the panel of the Petit Jury.

No person shall be summoned who is not a qualified juror.

If a juror in any case shall take or agree to take a bribe, or

shall, from favoritism or corrupt partiality, give or refrain from giving his verdict, and shall be thereof convicted, such juror shall not thereafter serve on any jury, and shall be fined one hundred dollars and a sum equal to ten times the amount received or agreed to be received.

No Sheriff or other officer shall converse with a juryman upon any subject after he has been sworn, unless by leave of the court.

No civil officer shall be summoned on a Petit Jury in any court.

No transient person, physician, surgeon, practicing attorney, or minister of any religious society, shall be compelled to serve on a Petit or Grand Jury.

Each party litigant in civil actions shall have the right of challenge to two of the jury summoned, and the right to challenge for cause, as now given by law.

In prosecutions for felony, punishable by death, the defendant is entitled to twenty-four peremptory challenges, and the State to six peremptory challenges.

In prosecutions for a misdemeanor each party is entitled to ten peremptory challenges and the State to four.

A challenge to the panel shall only be for a substantial irregularity in selecting or summoning the jury.

Either party can also challenge for cause, as now given by law.

Before hearing the evidence the jury shall take an oath "to well and truly try the issue joined and a true verdict to render."

Mode of Selecting Jurors.—A child under ten years old or some person appointed by the court, draws the names of persons who constitute the Grand and Petit jurors from a box, wherein they have placed the names of those from whom the jury are to be drawn. These names so drawn are then given to the Sheriff to summon.

In Justices' Courts a jury composed of six men are authorized to try a case. This jury is not drawn, but summoned from bystanders.

Trial by Jury.—After the jury have been selected the trial begins. The plaintiff is the party who brings the suit, and the defendant is the party against whom the suit is brought.

The burden of proof is usually on the plaintiff; and the party having the burden of proof must first introduce his evidence, then the other side is heard. The party having the burden of proof has the right to make the closing argument to the jury, the other side opens the argument.

If the jury fail to agree, another trial must be had, but the same jury can not try the cause again.

If the jury agree in civil causes, the court can render a judgment in accordance with the verdict, or set it aside and grant a new trial for proper cause.

In criminal and penal causes, if the defendant is found "not guilty" by the verdict, he is discharged and the case is ended; but if the defendant is found "guilty" by the verdict, the court may either render a judgment or set the verdict aside as in civil suits.

A civil suit is an action before a court between parties for the enforcement of a contract, or some real or supposed right. In a civil suit a Grand Jury is unnecessary. Either party may demand a Petit Jury to determine the facts in the case. The party against whom the decision is rendered is usually required to pay the costs or expenses of the suit.

Other Trials.—Equity suits are those in which questions of law, and not fact, are involved; and these are generally decided by the court or judge, without the intervention of a jury.

Judgments.—Judgments are the sentences of the law pronounced by the court.

The Sheriff is usually required to enforce the judgment of the court: as, in criminal cases to convey the defendant to the penitentiary; or to execute him, according to the judgment. In civil suits, where the judgment is for the purpose of enforcing the payment of a debt or money, what is called a *fieri facias*, or an execution, is issued by the clerk or proper officer, and placed in the

hands of the Sheriff, or in some cases the Constable. It is a writ directing him to make the debt out of the property of the defendant and pay it over to the plaintiff. Under this writ he is authorized to levy upon or seize the property of the defendant in the execution, and sell it after proper notice, and pay to the plaintiff the amount of the debt and costs of the plaintiff.

Exemptions.—Under the law certain property, real and personal, is exempted from execution for debt.

QUESTIONS.

What of trial by jury? How many kinds of juries are there? What are they called? What are the qualifications of a Grand Jurymen? How many persons constitute the Grand Jury? What is the penalty for failure to attend as a Grand Jurymen? When may by-standers be impaneled? How is the foreman appointed? What is the oath of the Grand Jury? What power have they in regard to testimony? What is an indictment? When may it be returned? By whom is it prepared? What is indorsed upon the indictment, and by whom? When may an indictment be ignored? When, and in what manner, is the accused brought to trial? What is the trial by the Petit Jury? Of how many persons does it consist? State the qualifications of a competent jurymen? When is a person ineligible as a jurymen? Who shall not be summoned? What is the penalty for a jurymen receiving a bribe, etc.? Who may not converse with the jury? Who may not be compelled to serve on a jury? How many peremptory challenges are allowed, and when? What is a challenge to the panel? What oath shall the jury take? How are juries drawn and summoned? How many persons constitute a jury in Justices' Courts? How are they summoned? When does the trial by jury begin? How is the evidence introduced? Who may make the closing argument? What if the jury fail to agree? What of a verdict in civil causes? What of a verdict in criminal and penal causes? What is a civil suit? What is the plaintiff? What is the defendant?

Who may demand a Petit Jury? Who must pay the costs? What are equity suits? What are judgments? How are judgments enforced? What are exemptions?

DEBATE.

Resolved, That the jury system should be abolished.

CHAPTER IX.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Sources of Revenue.—Besides the County Revenue, which consists of a tax upon the real and personal property in the county, and also a poll or head tax upon the citizens thereof, levied by the County Court each year, to meet the expenses of the county, there is also an annual tax levied upon the real and personal property in the State for the purpose of defraying the expenses and the liabilities of the State. This is the State Revenue. A portion of this tax is set apart for the ordinary expenses of government, a portion for the support of common schools, and a portion for the use of the sinking fund, which is a reserved fund set apart for the payment of the public debt of the State, interest thereon, etc.

This revenue is under the control of the General Assembly, which establishes and regulates the same. Besides this, the State collects taxes for licenses from liquor dealers, keepers of billiard saloons, bowling saloons, ten-pin alleys, circuses, and theatrical performances, and peddlers; also on law processes recording deeds and similar papers.

We have already referred to the duties of the Assessor and Sheriff in connection with the public revenue.

Exemptions.—Certain property is exempt from taxation, such as the growing crop on land listed for taxation, the provisions on hand for family use; also court houses, clerks' offices, jails, public grave yards, lunatic, orphan, and deaf and dumb asylums, hospitals, infirmaries, widows and orphans' asylums, foundling hos-

pitals, and institutions of like character; also certain real estate and investments of public schools, colleges, and seminaries; certain real estate belonging to certain secret charitable organizations, churches, etc.; also the property of the United States used for custom houses, post offices, docks, ship yards, forts, arsenals, and barracks.

QUESTIONS.

What is the county revenue? State revenue? How is it set apart? Under whose control is it? What other taxes are collected? What property is exempt from taxation?

DEBATE.

Resolved, That an exemption from debt is not conducive to the best interests of the people.

CHAPTER X.

GOVERNMENTS OF CITIES.

Cities and towns usually have their own distinct and peculiar laws.

Organization.—The charter is granted by the State Legislature, and may be termed the Constitution of the City.

The General Council usually comprises the Board of Aldermen, which is similar to the Senate, and the Board of Councilmen, which is similar to the House of Representatives. This body may be termed the Legislature or General Assembly of the city.

It has the power and authority to make all necessary ordinances, appropriations, etc., for the city.

Officers.—The Mayor is the chief executive officer. He sometimes acts as a judicial officer, before whom persons who violate the city ordinances are brought for trial.

A Police Judge, however, generally has jurisdiction over such cases, with powers similar to that of a Justice of the Peace.

The Marshal has power of a nature similar to those of a Sheriff.

The police have power to arrest disorderly persons, and those violating the ordinances.

There is usually a City Attorney, a Street Commissioner, and other officers, with powers and duties marked out by the charter and ordinances of the city.

The Board of Education have charge of the public schools, and have special laws for their guidance.

QUESTIONS.

What of cities and towns? What is the charter? Describe the organization? Name the officers? Duties of each?

CHAPTER XI.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

It is the duty of every State or government to provide for those who, from misfortune or the dispensations of Providence, are unable to provide for or take care of themselves.

State Institutions.—The Lunatic Asylums for the care and custody of the lunatics in the State are located near Nashville and Bolivar, Tenn.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is for the care and the education of the deaf and dumb that may be sent to it. It is located at Knoxville.

The Tennessee Institution for the Blind is for the education of the blind. It is located at Nashville.

These institutions are established and maintained by law and at the expense of the State.

The Superintendents of each are appointed by the Board of Trustees.

They are allowed annual salaries, paid quarterly out of the State treasury.

County Institutions.—Each county must take care of its own paupers: it may purchase land and erect a poor-house thereon.

The County Court has power to levy a sum sufficient to pay for the land and necessary improvements and repairs to the poor-house: to support the poor of the county therein; to appoint one or more commissioners of the poor-house and premises, and of the poor of the county whom the court may order to be kept in the poor-house, and pay them; to vest the commissioners with power by coercion to cause any able-bodied poor person kept at such house to labor; to appoint a suitable person to receive the money levied for the institution; to apply the same to the support of the poor in such house, and to allow such receiver a reasonable compensation for his services.

The County Court in term time, or the County Judge in vacation, shall have power to order a poor person to be taken to the poor-house and supported, and to cause medical aid to be employed at the public expense for such of the poor of the county as may be deemed worthy.

Every person going about begging, or staying in any street or other place to beg, shall, on the warrant of the Presiding Judge of the County Court, be sent to and kept at the poor-house; but if a male and able to work, he may be proceeded against under the vagrant laws of this State.

QUESTIONS.

What is the duty of every State or Government? What are Lunatic Asylums? How many are there in this State? Where are they located? What is the Deaf and Dumb Asylum? Where is it located? What is the Tennessee Institution for the Blind? Where is it located? How are these institutions maintained and established? By whom are the Superintendents appointed? What of their salaries? What is the duty of each county in regard to its paupers? What is the power of the County Court with regard to paupers? What is the power of the County Judge? What is the law in reference to beggars?

DEBATE.

Resolved, That the advantages of charitable institutions should be further extended.

CHAPTER XII.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The Federal Courts, or courts of the United States, are something similar to the courts of the States.

Courts.—The Federal Courts are as follows, viz: Supreme Court, Court of Claims, District Courts, Circuit Courts, Courts of Commissioners.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest court, and the court of last resort in the United States. It consists of a Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associate Justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum.

They are appointed by the President of the United States to serve for life or during good behavior. They receive an annual salary, payable monthly, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

The Supreme Court shall have power to appoint a Clerk and a Marshal for said court and a Reporter of its decisions.

One or more Deputies may be appointed by the Clerk.

Jurisdiction.—The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature where a State is a party, and also of proceedings against ambassadors, their servants, and other public ministers.

It also has appellate jurisdiction from the lower courts of the United States in cases allowed by law.

Court of Claims.—The Court of Claims consists of five judges, of whom one is Chief Justice.

They are appointed by the President for life or during good behavior.

They receive an annual salary, payable quarterly.

They have power to appoint a Clerk, an Assistant Clerk, a Bailiff, and a Messenger.

The Court of Claims has jurisdiction of suits on claims against the United States.

The Supreme Court and Court of Claims hold their sessions at the National Capital.

District Courts.—The United States is divided into various Judicial Districts.

In every State in the Union there is a District Judge. Some of the States are divided into two or more districts. In some instances a judge presides over two or more districts. Congress may change the number at any time.

A District Judge is appointed by the President of the United States for life or during good behavior, and he shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for his services, which shall not be diminished during his continuance in office.

Jurisdiction.—The District Courts have jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses against the United States, committed within their respective districts or upon the high seas, the punishment of which is not by death; of all civil causes of admiralty and marine jurisdiction; of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under any law of the United States; of all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy, and of a great variety of cases arising under the laws of the United States.

Circuit Courts.—The United States is divided in nine Circuit Court Districts.

A Judge for each circuit is appointed by the President of the United States for life or during good behavior.

He holds a court in each district of the circuit, which he may hold alone or in conjunction with the District Judge. In the absence of the Circuit Judge a District Judge or two District Judges may hold the court. A Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is also required to hold a court in each circuit at least once in two years, at which time he may have asso-

ciated with him the Circuit Judge or a District Judge of the vicinity.

The salary of the Circuit Judge is greater than that of the District Judge, and, like that of the District Judge, shall not be diminished during his continuance in office.

Jurisdiction.—The Circuit Courts have jurisdiction of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity of which the United States, by law, has cognizance; also of suits arising under the patent or copyright laws, and of a variety of other cases. Prosecutions of crimes and offenses against the United States may be, generally, in either the District or the Circuit Court. Appeals may be taken from the District Court to the Circuit Court. Appeals may be taken from the District Court to the Circuit Court, and from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Trials.—Grand and Petit Jurors may be summoned and impaneled in a manner similar to that of the State courts.

The practice, pleadings, and proceedings in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States are similar to those of the State Circuit Courts.

Officers.—The officers of the District and Circuit Courts are a District Attorney, a Marshal, and a Clerk.

The District Attorney is appointed by the President of the United States for four years.

His duties are to prosecute, in his district, all delinquents for crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, and to represent the United States in all civil actions in which it is concerned in the said district. He receives an annual compensation and his fees.

The Marshal is appointed by the President of the United States for four years.

He may appoint one or more Deputies.

His duties are to serve such writs, orders, notices, subpoenas, and similar processes as may be legally issued and placed in his hands, to arrest persons charged with crimes and offenses, to

attend the courts in his district, and keep order therein, to pay jurors and witnesses for the United States, and to perform duties in his courts similar to those of a Sheriff in the State courts.

He is required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties.

The Clerk of the District Court is appointed by the Judge thereof.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court is appointed by the Judge thereof, the District Judge concurring.

It is the duty of the Clerks to keep a record of all the orders and proceedings of their respective courts, and to perform such other duties as may be legitimately required of them.

One person may be Clerk of both courts.

The fees of the Clerks and Marshals are their compensation.

Commissioners' Courts.—The Commissioners of the Circuit Courts are the most widely distributed of the judicial officers of the United States. Each Circuit Judge is authorized by law to appoint as many discreet persons as he may deem proper to serve as Commissioners of the Circuit Court.

The duties of these Commissioners resemble in some respects those of Justices of the Peace as examining courts. They are required by law to perform various duties, the principal of which are to assist the District and Circuit Courts in taking evidence to be used in the trial of causes, and arresting persons charged with offenses against the United States, and investigating the charges, and holding the accused for trial.

Any Judge of a State or of the United States or any Magistrate is authorized, by law, to arrest, imprison, or bail any person charged with an offense against the United States.

QUESTIONS.

What are the Federal Courts? What is the Supreme Court? Of how many judges does it consist? By whom are they appointed, and for how long? What of their salaries? Jurisdiction? What is the Court of Claims? Of how many judges does

it consist? What of their salaries? Jurisdiction? How is the United States divided? How many District Judges in a State? By whom and for how long is the District Judge appointed? What is the jurisdiction? What of Circuit Courts? By whom and for how long are the Judges appointed? How are the Circuit Courts held? What of the salaries? Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts? What of appeals? Practice and pleadings? What are the officers, and what are their duties and salaries? Commissioners of Circuit Courts? Their duties?

CHAPTER XIII.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

President and Vice-President.—The President is the chief executive officer of the United States. He is called the Chief Magistrate of the nation. He is elected and holds his office for four years. At the same time and for the same period another officer is elected, called the Vice-President.

They are not voted for or elected directly by the people, but by a body of men called electors, in the following manner:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress.

These electors choose the President and Vice-President. In case no person receive a majority of the votes cast by the electors, then the Constitution of the United States directs how the election shall take place.

In case of the death, resignation, or removal of the President, the Vice-President becomes the President; and, in case he dies while President, the Secretary of State is President.

No person except a natural born citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of

thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

The duties of the President and Vice-President are outlined in the Constitution.

They receive an annual salary, payable monthly.

President's Cabinet.—The Cabinet of the President consists of eight officers, each the head of a separate administrative department, appointed by the President, as follows, viz: The Secretary of State, who shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on him by the President, relative to correspondence, negotiations with or instructions to public ministers or consuls from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign States or Princes, or such other matters respecting foreign affairs as the President shall assign to his department: the Secretary of the Treasury, who superintends the financial affairs of the Government, and recommends to Congress such measures as he considers to be of advantage to the credit of the nation: the Secretary of War, who has charge of the military affairs of the nation—it is his duty to attend to the construction of fortifications, to direct surveys, to attend to the transportation of troops, to prescribe the kinds as well as the amount of supplies to be purchased for the army, to establish signal stations, and to have supervision of the engineer, subsistence, ordnance, topographical, medical, and Quartermaster-General's bureaus, and the Adjutant-General's office: the Secretary of the Navy, who has charge of all naval affairs and of the bureaus that are naturally appurtenant thereto, such as navy yards, construction, etc.; the Secretary of the Interior, who has charge and supervision of the census, the public lands, the Indians, pensions, bounty lands, patents, and education; the Secretary of Agriculture, whose duty is to acquire and diffuse among the people useful information on subjects connected with agriculture; the Postmaster-General, who has the general control and supervision of all the post-offices in the United States, and of all postal arrangements, both in the United States and with foreign nations; and the Attorney-General, who is the

head of the Department of Justice, which includes the courts of the United States. He is the legal counsel for the President and other Government officers, and it is his duty to advise them and give them opinions on any subjects connected with their offices, when requested.

Department of State.—Ambassadors and others Public Ministers are persons sent abroad to represent our Government in other countries. These representatives are of different grades, and are connected with the Department of State. A Secretary of Legation is the secretary or clerk to a foreign embassy.

Consuls are persons sent to foreign countries to watch over the interests of our commerce, and to protect the rights of seamen, and are under the supervision of the Secretary of State.

Treasury Department.—In the Treasury Department the work is performed by various bureaus, under control of the following officers, viz: First Comptroller, Second Comptroller, First Auditor, Second Auditor, Third Auditor, Fourth Auditor, Fifth Auditor, Sixth Auditor, Treasurer, Register, Commissioner of Customs, Comptroller of the Currency, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Director of the Mint, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Duties of Officers.—The duties of the Comptrollers are to examine all accounts settled by the Auditors, to superintend the adjustment of the public accounts, to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, War, or Navy, and authorized by law, and to superintend the preservation of public accounts; of the Auditors are to receive, examine, and audit all accounts presented against the United States, and transmit the same to the Comptroller for his decision thereon; of the Register are to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and all debts due to or from the United States, and to receive and preserve all accounts which shall have been finally adjusted by the Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs; and of the Commissioner of Customs are to examine all accounts

settled by the First Auditor relating to the receipts from customs.

The Comptroller of the Currency shall have supervision of the National Banks, and conduct the business of the currency bureau. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have general superintendence of the assessment and collection of all duties and taxes imposed by any law providing for internal reveue. The Bureau of Statistics shall have charge of the collection, arrangement, and classification of such statistical information as may be procured, showing or tending to show each year the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, domestic trade, currency, and banks of the several States and Territories. The Bureau of the Mint has under its control all mints for the manufacture of coin. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has under its supervision the internal revenue stamps, the National Bank notes, and the notes, bonds, and securities of the United States.

Besides these the Supervising Architect, who has the general supervision of the construction of all United States buildings, is under the direction of the Treasury Department.

War Department.—The Secretary of War is assisted in the discharge of the duties of his office by the Adjutant-General, his chief assistant; the Quartermaster-General, who has charge of the military stores and supplies; the Commissary-General, who has charge of the subsistence department; the Paymaster-General, who superintends the pay department of the army; the Surgeon-General, who has charge of the medical department; the Chief of Engineers, who has charge of the corps of army engineers; the Chief of Ordnance, who has charge of the ordnance supplies; the Chief Signal Officer, who has charge of all signal duty; and the Judge-Advocate General, who has charge of the bureau of military justice.

The Coast Survey, which has charge of the preparations of charts from surveys of the entire sea-coast of the United States, is under the direction of the War Department.

Navy Department.—The Navy Department contains the Bureau of Yards and Docks, which has charge of the construction of docks, piers, etc.; the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, which has charge of recruiting; the Bureau of Navigation, which has charge of the naval apprentices, the naval observatory, the naval signal office, etc.; the Bureau of Ordnance, which has charge of the ordnance stores; the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, which has charge of the medical supplies and naval hospitals; the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in charge of the steam machinery, and the Bureau of Construction and Repair, in charge of planning, building, and repairing vessels.

Department of the Interior.—Its branches are: The Patent Office, the Commissioner of which has charge of the hearing and deciding cases relating to patents; the Pension Office, the Commissioner of which has charge of the granting of pensions; the Land Office, the Commissioner of which has charge of the various matters concerning the public lands; the Office of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of which has the general superintendence of all Indian affairs; the Office of the Census, the Superintendent of which has charge of the census; and the Bureau of Education, the Commissioner of which has charge of collecting and distributing statistics in regard to education in the United States.

Postoffice Department.—The Assistants of the Postmaster-General are: The First Assistant Postmaster-General, who has the superintendence of the appointment and removal of postmasters of a certain class; the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, who has supervision of letting contracts for carrying the mail, and the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who has charge of the general financial business of the department.

Postmasters are divided into different classes. The highest class are appointed by the President, others by the Postoffice Department.

General Remarks.—In all these Cabinet departments a sufficient

number of clerks are employed to assist in the transaction of business:

The Army and Navy of the United States have numerous officers, all of whom receive their pay from the United States treasury.

Many of the officers appointed by the President have to be confirmed by the Senate.

There are many thousands of officers in the United States performing service under the different departments of the Government. It would require a large volume to describe minutely the grand system by which our Government is conducted.

QUESTIONS.

Who is the President? For how long does he hold his office? Who is the Vice-President? How are the President and Vice-President elected? In case of death, etc., who becomes President? What are the qualifications of the President? What are the salaries of the President and Vice-President? What is the Cabinet? By whom appointed? Describe the duties of the Secretary of State; Secretary of the Treasury; Secretary of War; Secretary of the Navy; Secretary of the Interior; Secretary of Agriculture; Postmaster-General; Attorney-General; Ambassadors, etc.; Secretary of Legation; Consuls; Comptrollers; Auditors; Commissioners of Customs; Comptroller of the Currency; Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Bureau of Statistics; Bureau of the Mint; Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Supervising Architect; Adjutant-General; Quartermaster-General; Commissary-General; Paymaster-General; Surgeon-General; Chief of Engineers; Chief of Ordnance; Chief Signal Officer; Advocate-General; Coast Survey? What of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Equipment and Recruiting; Navigation; Ordnance; Medicine and Surgery; Provisions and Clothing; Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repairs; Patent Office; Pension Office; Land Office; Indian Affairs; Office of the Census; Bureau of Education; Assistants Postmasters-General? How are Postmasters ap-

pointed? What confirms certain Presidential appointments? What of the army and navy?

DEBATE:

Resolved, That the compensation of these executive officers is too much.

CHAPTER XIV.

CONGRESS.

Organization.—The law-making power of the United States is vested in the Senate and House of Representatives. These two bodies are known as Congress.

Each Congress lasts two years, and holds two sessions—a long one and a short one; but special sessions may be called by the President of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States defines the powers and the duties of Congress.

Congress is very similar to our State Legislature.

The President may veto any bill; but it can be passed over his veto, and become a law, if approved by two-thirds of both Houses.

Senate.—Each State is entitled to two Senators. They are elected by their respective State Legislatures, and hold office for six years.

In the original selection of Senators it was so arranged, and is now so continued, that one-third of the Senators go out every two years; that is, that whenever a new Congress meets two-thirds of the Senate are men who have previously served in that body. It is believed that this plan best preserves the dignity and usefulness of the Senate.

The Vice-President is *ex officio* President of the Senate.

A Senator must be at least thirty years of age, a citizen of the State from which he is elected, and have been a citizen of the United States nine years preceding his election.

House of Representatives.—The House of Representatives consists of members elected directly by the people. They hold office for two years.

The number of Representatives from any State is determined by its population, according to a regular apportionment, which is based upon the decennial census. Each State, however, is entitled to one Representative.

Each organized Territory is entitled to one Delegate, who may engage in debate, but not vote.

A representative must be at least twenty-five years of age, and must have been at least seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen.

All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

The Senators and Representatives receive a compensation fixed by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

QUESTIONS.

In what is the law-making power of the United States vested? What is Congress? What of the veto power? By what vote may a bill be passed over the President's veto? What is the Compensation of Senators and Representatives? How long does each Congress last? How may special sessions be called? To how many Senators is each State entitled? How are they elected? For how long do they hold office? How is the election of Senators arranged? What are the qualifications of a Senator? How are Representatives elected? For how long do they hold office? How is the number of Representatives determined? What are their qualifications? What of Territorial representation in the House of Representatives? What can Territorial Delegates not do? What of bills for raising revenue?

DEBATE.

Resolved. That United States Senators should be elected by popular vote.

CHAPTER XV.

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sources of Revenue.—The Revenue of the United States is obtained principally from the Tariff and the Internal Revenue.

The Revenue thus collected is paid into the treasury of the United States, and is used for the purpose of paying the debts and expenses of the Government, and providing for the common defense and general welfare.

A vast sum of money is collected every year from these sources.

The Tariff.—The Tariff is a tax or duty imposed by law upon certain articles imported into this country from foreign countries.

Collectors of Customs are stationed at the different ports of the United States, whose duty it is to collect the Tariff.

The Internal Revenue.—The Internal Revenue consists of taxes levied upon certain articles, and the manufacturers thereof, which are manufactured in the United States, the principal of which are whiskey and tobacco.

Collectors of Internal Revenue are located throughout the different States for the purpose of collecting the Internal Revenue.

The officers who attend to the collection of the Internal Revenue are the Collectors, Gaugers, and Storekeepers.

QUESTIONS.

How is the Revenue of the United States obtained? What is done with the Revenue? What is the Tariff? Collectors of Customs; Internal Revenue; Collectors of Internal Revenue? What are Gaugers and Storekeepers?

DEBATE.

Resolved, That revenue should be collected by direct taxation.

FREES MANUAL.
CHAPTER XVI.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

A knowledge of the criminal law is very essential to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of every government.

Every citizen should understand the nature of crimes and punishment in order that he may avoid committing a crime.

A crime or misdemeanor is an act committed or omitted in violation of public law, either forbidding or commanding it. This general definition comprehends both crimes and misdemeanors, which, properly speaking, are mere synonymous terms: though, in common usage, the word "crimes" is made to denote such offenses as are of a deeper and more atrocious dye, while smaller faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentler name of misdemeanors only.

Under our statute offenses are either felonies or misdemeanors. Such offenses as are punishable with death or confinement in the penitentiary are felonies. All other offenses, whether at common law or made so by statute, are misdemeanors.

Felonies.—Treason, which is levying war against the Government, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, and murder, which is the willful and malicious taking of human life, are classed as felonies by our statutes.

The punishment of these crimes is death or confinement in the penitentiary.

Manslaughter, which is taking life in sudden heat and passion; bigamy, which is the crime of marrying again when the offender has a living wife or husband undivorced; robbery, which is the feloniously taking of the personal property of another from his person or in his presence by violence, or putting him in fear; burglary, which is the breaking into a dwelling-house in the night time with the intention of committing a felony; maiming, which is unlawfully putting out an eye, or cutting or biting off or slitting the tongue, nose, ear, or lip, or cutting or biting off any other limb or member of another person; arson, which is the

malicious and willful burning or attempting to burn any house: perjury and false swearing, which is willfully swearing to that which is false in some judicial proceeding: subordination of perjury, which is unlawfully and corruptly causing or procuring another to commit these offenses: forgery, which is the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right: counterfeiting, which is the making or imitations of the true money or currency of the State or Government without lawful authority, with a view to defraud by passing the imitations for the true currency or money: grand larceny, which is the felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another, where the property stolen is worth ten dollars or more: embezzlement, which is for one person willfully and fraudulently to convert the property of another person to his own use, are also felonies, the punishment for which is confinement in the penitentiary for a term of years corresponding to the gravity of the crime.

Of other felonies the following may be named: Willfully and maliciously shooting or stabbing another with intention to kill, or maliciously attempting to poison another, when death does not ensue; willfully stabbing, striking, or shooting another, not intending to produce death, whereby the person so injured shall die; attempting to commit robbery: having burglar's tools in possession with intent to use them burglariously: knowingly sending a threatening letter to another with the intention to extort money or other property: breaking into any house with intent to steal or destroy property: unlawfully arresting or imprisoning another, or transporting him against his will beyond the bounds of this State, or aiding or abetting any one to do the same: unlawfully collecting or receiving money or other property from another, under the pretext of acting under any civil or military authority of this State or the United States; pretending to act under any civil or military authority of this State or the United States, and unlawfully, by force or threats, prevent another from exercising his lawful trade or calling, or from the free import or export of

any article of produce or merchandise, the import or export of which is not prohibited by law, or requiring any license other than that imposed by law for the doing of any such acts: knowingly having counterfeit money in possession with the intention of passing the same; attempting to destroy a steamboat, vessel, or other water-craft: knowingly receiving stolen goods of the value of ten dollars or more: fraudulently destroying or concealing a will: obtaining money or property by false pretenses: marrying another, becoming bail for any party, confessing any judgment, acknowledging the conveyance of any instrument, which by law may be recorded, or doing any other act, in another's name, whereby the person so personated becomes liable or may become liable for debt, damages, or money; defacing or cutting down a corner stone to the survey of any tract of land: tearing up a railroad track or placing an obstruction thereon (if death is caused thereby, it is murder); voluntarily suffering a prisoner to escape, guilty of felony, by any officer having him in his custody: assisting a prisoner to escape, if the prisoner is charged with felony. The punishment for all these crimes is confinement in the penitentiary.

Any school trustee willfully making any false report, required by law to be reported, or any notary public, falsely stating in any protest made by him that notices were given or sent by him, shall be deemed guilty of false swearing, and confined in the penitentiary.

A person in jail convicted of felony, if he escapes, shall be confined in the penitentiary one year for the offense.

Misdemeanors.—Petit larceny, which is the felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another, where the property is of less value than ten dollars: knowingly receiving stolen goods of less value than ten dollars: unlawfully shooting and wounding, or shooting at without wounding, another: enticing any person to abandon any contract for labor: voluntarily suffering a prisoner guilty of a misdemeanor to escape by any officer having him in custody; assisting a prisoner to escape if the

prisoner is charged with misdemeanor: disturbing religious worship; swearing profanely or being drunk; violating the Sabbath day by doing work or business; killing, distiguring, or maiming any stock not his own; being guilty of riot, rout, or breach of the peace; fighting a duel or sending a challenge; racing on the highway; injuring or defacing property of any kind; carrying concealed a deadly weapon: unlawfully shooting in a town or city: selling liquor without license, or to a minor, or to any known inebriate, and gaming, are the principal misdemeanors defined in our statutes. The punishment for a misdemeanor is fine or imprisonment in jail, or both.

Crimes Against the United States.—These are principally as follows, viz:

Treason, which has already been defined.

Violating the pension laws, such as fraudulently obtaining or fraudulently assisting any one to obtain a pension, or for an attorney or agent to charge an applicant for obtaining a pension a larger sum than is allowed by law, etc.

Violating the postal laws, such as mail robbery, intercepting or detaining unlawfully the letters or packages of another, or opening, embezzling, or destroying the same: breaking into a post-office, sending letters with intend to defraud, using postage stamps which have already been used, etc.

Violating the internal revenue laws, such as carrying on the business of a distiller or liquor dealer or manufacturer of tobacco without having paid a license therefor, unlawfully breaking into a bonded warehouse or distillery, unlawfully removing spirits on which the tax is not paid, making and using false stamps, frauds in inspection, gauging, etc.

Counterfeiting the coin or currency, etc., of the United States.

Crimes committed upon the vessels of the United States on the high seas, and crimes committed on lakes, harbors, rivers, etc., over which the United States has jurisdiction, and crimes committed in the Territories of the United States.

Modes of Punishment.—There are several ways of punishing

persons guilty of violating the law, the principal of which are as follows, viz:

1. Execution, which is putting any one to death as a legal penalty. This is called capital punishment, and is usually inflicted by hanging.

2. Confinement in the penitentiary. The penitentiary is a house of correction, in which offenders against the law are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor. The penitentiary of this State is under the control of a Warden, appointed by the Commissioners, who has general supervision thereof. A work-house is a city or town prison similar to the penitentiary.

3. Confinement in jail.

4. Fines.

5. Forfeiture of right of suffrage and to hold office.

QUESTIONS.

What is a crime or misdemeanor? What are felonies; misdemeanors? What is treason; murder; etc? What is the punishment for each? What is petit larceny; etc? Punishment for each? Describe the principal crimes against the United States? Describe the different crimes and punishments? What is a penitentiary? What is a work-house?

CONSTITUTION OF TENNESSEE.

This Constitution was framed by a convention which assembled at Nashville, January 10, 1870, and adjourned February 23, 1870; was adopted by a vote of the people of 98,128 for to 33,872 against, on the 26th day of March, 1870.

PREAMBLE AND DECLARATION.

Whereas, The people of the territory of the United States south of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General

Government as a member State thereof, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the act of cession of the State of North Carolina, recognizing the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio River, by their delegates and representatives in convention assembled, did, on the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and nine-six, ordain and establish a Constitution or form of government, and mutually agreed with each other to form themselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Tennessee: and,

Whereas, The General Assembly of the said State of Tennessee (pursuant to the third section of the tenth article of the Constitution), by an act passed on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act to provide for the calling of a convention," passed in obedience to the declared will of the voters of this State, as expressed at the general election of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, did authorize and provide for the election, by the people, of delegates and representatives, to meet at Nashville, in Davidson County, on the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, for the purpose of revising and amending or changing the Constitution: and said convention did accordingly meet and form a Constitution, which was submitted to the people, and was ratified by them, on the first Friday in March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; and,

Whereas, The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, under and in virtue of the first section of the first article of the Declaration of Rights, contained in and forming a part of the existing Constitution of the State, by an act passed on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, did provide for the calling of a convention by the people of the State, to meet at Nashville on the second Monday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and for the election of delegates for the purpose of amending or revising the present Constitution, or forming and making a new Constitution: and,

Whereas, The people of the State, in the mode provided by said act, have called said convention and elected delegates to represent them therein: now, therefore,

It, the delegates and representatives of the people of the State

of Tennessee, duly elected, and in convention assembled, in pursuance of said act of Assembly, have ordained and established the following Constitution and form of government for this State, which we recommend to the people of Tennessee for their ratification; that is to say:

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness; for the advancement of those ends they have, at all times, an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

Sec. 2. That government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive to the good and happiness of mankind.

Sec. 3. That all men have a natural and defeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any minister against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship.

Sec. 4. That no political or religious test, other than an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this State.

Sec. 5. That elections shall be free and equal; and the right of suffrage, as hereinafter declared, shall never be denied to any person entitled thereto, except upon a conviction by a jury of some infamous crime, previously ascertained and declared by law, and judgment thereon by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and no religious or political test shall ever be required as a qualification for jurors.

Sec. 7. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed,

or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offenses are not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 8. That no man shall be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

Sec. 9. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath the right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the crime shall have been committed, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Sec. 10. That no person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

Sec. 11. That laws made for the punishment of acts committed previous to the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are contrary to the principles of a free government: wherefore no *ex post facto* law shall be made.

Sec. 12. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate. The estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in case of natural death. If any person be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture in consequence thereof.

Sec. 13. That no person arrested and confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

Sec. 14. That no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment, or impeachment.

Sec. 15. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the General Assembly shall declare the public safety requires it.

Sec. 16. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Sec. 17. That all courts shall be open, and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice adminis-

tered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the State in such manner and in such courts as the Legislature may by law direct.

Sec. 18. The Legislature shall pass no law authorizing imprisonment for debt in civil cases.

Sec. 19. That the printing presses shall be free to every person to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or of any branch or officer of the Government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. But in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libel the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other criminal cases.

Sec. 20. That no retrospective law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall be made.

Sec. 21. That no man's particular services shall be demanded, or property taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, or without just compensation being made therefor.

Sec. 22. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and shall not be allowed.

Sec. 23. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by address or remonstrance.

Sec. 24. That the sure and certain defense of a free people is a well-regulated militia; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to freedom, they ought to be avoided as far as the circumstances and safety of the community will admit; and that in all cases the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority.

Sec. 25. That no citizen of this State, except such as are employed in the army of the United States or militia in actual service, shall be subjected to punishment under the martial or military law. That martial law, in the sense of the unrestricted power of military officers or others to dispose of the persons, liberties, or property of the citizen, is inconsistent with the principles of free

government, and is not confided to any department of the government of this State.

Sec. 26. That the citizens of this State have a right to keep and to bear arms for their common defense: but the Legislature shall have power, by law, to regulate the wearing of arms with a view to prevent crime.

Sec. 27. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 28. That no citizen of this State shall be compelled to bear arms, provided he will pay an equivalent, to be ascertained by law.

Sec. 29. That an equal participation in the free navigation of the Mississippi is one of the inherent rights of the citizens of this State: it cannot, therefore, be conceded to any prince, potentate, power, person or persons whatever.

Sec. 30. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors, shall be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 31. That the limits and boundaries of this State being ascertained, it is declared they are as hereafter mentioned—that is to say: Beginning on the extreme height of the Stone Mountain, at the place where the line of Virginia intersects it, in latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north; running thence along the extreme height of the said mountain to the place where the Watauga River breaks through it; thence a direct course to the top of the Yellow Mountain, where Bright's road crosses the same; then along the ridge of said mountain, between the waters of Doe River and the waters of Rock Creek, to the place where the road crosses the Iron Mountain; from thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the place where Nolichucky River runs through the same; thence to the top of the Bald Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the Painted Rock, on French Broad River; thence along the highest ridge of said mountain to the place where it is called the Great Iron or Smoky Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the place where it is called the Unicoi or Unaka Mountain, between the Indian towns of Cowee and Old Chota; thence along the main ridge of the said mountain to the southern boundary of this State, as described in the act of cession of North Carolina to the United States of America; and that all the territory, lands, and waters lying west of the said line, as before mentioned, and contained within the chartered limits of the State of

North Carolina, are within the boundaries and limits of this State, over which the people have the right of exercising sovereignty, and the right of soil, so far as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the Articles of Confederation, the Bill of Rights, and Constitution of North Carolina, the cession act of the said State, and the ordinance of Congress for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio: *Provided*, Nothing herein contained shall extend to affect the claim or claims of individuals to any part of the soil which is recognized to them by the aforesaid cession act: *And provided also*, That the limits and jurisdiction of this State shall extend to any other land and territory now acquired, or that may hereafter be acquired, by compact or agreement with other States or otherwise, although such land and territory are not included within the boundaries hereinbefore designated.

Sec. 32. That the erection of safe and comfortable prisons, and inspection of prisons, and the humane treatment of prisoners shall be provided for.

Sec. 33. That slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, are forever prohibited in this State.

Sec. 34. The General Assembly shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.

ARTICLE II.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Section 1. The powers of the Government shall be divided into three distinct departments: The legislative, executive, and judicial.

Sec. 2. No person or persons belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the cases herein directed or permitted.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 3. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both dependent on the people, who shall hold their offices for two years from the day of the general election.

Sec. 4. An enumeration of the qualified voters and an apportionment of the Representatives to the General Assembly shall be

made in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and within every subsequent term of ten years.

Sec. 5. The number of Representatives shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration, be apportioned among the several counties or districts, according to the number of qualified voters in each, and shall not exceed seventy-five until the population of the State shall be one million and a half, and shall never exceed ninety-nine: *Provided*, That any county having two-thirds of the ratio shall be entitled to one member.

Sec. 6. The number of Senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration, be apportioned among the several counties or districts, according to the number of qualified electors in each, and shall not exceed one-third the number of Representatives. In apportioning the Senators among the different counties the fraction that may be lost by any county or counties in the apportionment of members to the House of Representatives shall be made up to such county or counties in the Senate as near as may be practicable. When a district is composed of two or more counties they shall be adjoining, and no counties shall be divided in forming a district.

Sec. 7. The first election for Senators and Representatives shall be held on the second Tuesday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; and forever thereafter elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held once in two years, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Said elections shall terminate the same day.

Sec. 8. The first session of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in October, 1871, at which time the term of service of the members shall commence, and expire on the first Tuesday of November, 1872, at which session the Governor elected on the second Tuesday in November, 1870, shall be inaugurated; and forever thereafter the General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday in January next ensuing the election, at which session thereof the Governor shall be inaugurated.

Sec. 9. No person shall be a Representative unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, and shall have been a citizen of this State for three years and a resident in the county he represents one year immediately preceding the election.

Sec. 10. No person shall be a Senator unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, of the age of thirty years, and shall have resided three years in this State and one year in the county or

district immediately preceding the election. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office or place of trust, the appointment to which is vested in the Executive or General Assembly, except to the office of trustee of a literary institution.

Sec. 11. The Senate and House of Representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a Speaker and its other officers; be judges of the qualifications and election of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments from day to day. Not less than two-thirds of all the members to which each House shall be entitled shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members.

Sec. 12. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the Legislature of a free State.

Sec. 13. Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 14. Each House may punish by imprisonment, during its session, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence.

Sec. 15. When vacancies happen in either House the Governor for the time being shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 16. Neither House shall, during its session, adjourn without the consent of the other for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 17. Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other. No bill shall become a law which embraces more than one subject, that subject to be expressed in the title. All acts which repeal, revive, or amend former laws, shall recite in their caption, or otherwise, the title or substance of the law repealed, revived, or amended.

Sec. 18. Every bill shall be read once on three different days, and be passed each time in the House where it originated before transmission to the other. No bill shall become a law until it

shall have been read and passed, on three different days, in each House, and shall have received on its final passage, in each House, the assent of a majority of all the members to which that House shall be entitled under the Constitution; and shall have been signed by the respective Speakers in open session—the fact of such signing to be noted on the journal; and shall have received the approval of the Governor, or shall have been otherwise passed under the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 19. After a bill has been rejected, no bill containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session.

Sec. 20. The style of the laws of the State shall be: "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.*" No law of a general nature shall take effect until forty days after its passage, unless the same or the caption thereof shall state that the public welfare requires that it should take effect sooner.

Sec. 21. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish it, except such parts as the welfare of the State may require to be kept secret: the ayes and noes shall be taken in each House upon the final passage of every bill of a general character, and bills making appropriations of public moneys: and the ayes and noes of the members on any question shall, at the request of five of them, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 22. The doors of each House and of committees of the whole shall be kept open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

Sec. 23. The sum of four dollars per day, and four dollars for every twenty-five miles traveling to and from the seat of government, shall be allowed to each member of the General Assembly elected after the ratification of this Constitution, as a compensation for their services. But no member shall be paid for more than seventy-five days of a regular session, or for more than twenty days of an extra or called session; or for any day when absent from his seat in the Legislature, unless physically unable to attend. The Senators, when sitting as a court of impeachment, shall each receive four dollars per day of actual attendance.

Sec. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at the rise of each stated session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 25. No person who heretofore hath been, or may hereafter be, a collector or holder of public money, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or hold any other office under the State government, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be accountable or liable.

Sec. 26. No Judge of any court of law or equity, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Register, Clerk of any court of record, or person holding any office under the authority of the United States, shall have a seat in the General Assembly, nor shall any person in this State hold more than one lucrative office at the same time; *Provided*, That no appointment in the militia, or to the office of Justice of the Peace, shall be considered a lucrative office, or operative as a disqualification to a seat in either House of the General Assembly.

Sec. 27. Any member of either House of the General Assembly shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and to have the reason for his dissent entered on the journals.

Sec. 28. All property, real, personal, or mixed, shall be taxed, but the Legislature may except such as may be held by the State, by counties, cities, or towns, and used exclusively for public or corporation purposes, and such as may be held and used for purposes purely religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational, and shall except one thousand dollars worth of personal property in the hands of each tax-payer, and the direct product of the soil in the hands of the producer and his immediate vendee. All property shall be taxed according to its value, that value to be ascertained in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, so that taxes shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. No one species of property from which a tax may be collected shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of the same value. But the Legislature shall have power to tax merchants, peddlers, and privileges in such manner as they may from time to time direct. The portion of a merchant's capital used in the purchase of merchandise sold by him to non-residents and sent beyond the State, shall not be taxed at a rate higher than the *ad valorem* tax on property. The Legislature shall have the power to levy a tax upon incomes derived from stocks and bonds that are not taxed *ad valorem*. All male citizens of this State over the age of twenty-one years, except such persons as may be exempted

by law on account of age or other infirmity, shall be liable to a poll-tax of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar per annum. Nor shall any county or corporation levy a poll-tax exceeding the amount levied by the State.

Sec. 29. The General Assembly shall have power to authorize the several counties and incorporated towns in this State to impose taxes for county and corporation purposes respectively, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and all property shall be taxed according to its value, upon the principles established in regard to State taxation. But the credit of no county, city, or town shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any person, company, association, or corporation, except upon an election to be first held by the qualified voters of such county, city, or town, and the assent of three-fourths of the votes cast at said election. Nor shall any county, city, or town become a stockholder with others in any company, association, or corporation, except upon a like election, and the assent of a like majority. But the counties of Grainger, Hawkins, Hancock, Union, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Grundy, Sumner, Smith, Fentress, Van Buren, and the new county herein authorized to be established out of fractions of Sumner, Macon, and Smith counties; White, Putnam, Overton, Jackson, Cumberland, Anderson, Henderson, Wayne, Cocke, Coffee, Macon, Marshall, and Roane shall be exempted out of the provisions of this section, so far that the assent of a majority of the qualified voters of either of said counties voting on the question shall be sufficient, when the credit of such county is given or loaned to any person, association, or corporation; *Provided*, That the exception of the counties above named shall not be in force beyond the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and after that period they shall be subject to the three-fourths majority applicable to the other counties of the State.

Sec. 30. No article manufactured of the produce of this State shall be taxed otherwise than to pay inspection fees.

Sec. 31. The credit of this State shall not be hereafter loaned or given to or in aid of any person, association, company, corporation, or municipality; nor shall the State become the owner, in whole or in part, of any bank, or a stockholder with others in any association, company, corporation, or municipality.

Sec. 32. No convention or General Assembly of this State shall act upon any amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress to the several States, unless such

convention or General Assembly shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted.

Sec. 32. No bonds of the State shall be issued to any railroad company which at the time of its application for the same shall be in default in paying the interest upon the State bonds previously loaned to it, or that shall hereafter and before such application, sell or absolutely dispose of any State bonds loaned to it for less than par.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall be chosen by the electors of the members of the General Assembly, at the time and places where they shall respectively vote for the members thereof. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each House of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. He shall be at least thirty years of age, shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been a citizen of this State seven years next before his election.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall not be eligible more than six years in any term of eight.

Sec. 5. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the State, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States; but the militia shall not be called into service except in case of rebellion or invasion, and then only when the General Assembly shall declare by law that the public safety requires it.

Sec. 6. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

Sec. 7. He shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for his

services, which shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 8. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, in which he shall state specifically the purposes for which they are to convene; but they shall enter on no legislative business except that for which they were specifically called together.

Sec. 10. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.

Sec. 12. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death or resignation, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Speaker of the Senate; and in case of the death, removal from office or resignation of the Speaker of the Senate, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 13. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or this State, shall execute the office of Governor.

Sec. 14. When any officer, the right of whose appointment is by this Constitution vested in the General Assembly, shall, during the recess, die, or the office, by the expiration of the term, or by other means, become vacant, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature.

Sec. 15. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him officially, and shall be called the *Great Seal of the State of Tennessee*.

Sec. 16. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Tennessee, be sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor.

Sec. 17. A Secretary of State shall be appointed by joint vote of the General Assembly, and commissioned during the term of four years. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto,

before the General Assembly; and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined by law.

Sec. 13. Every bill which may pass both Houses of the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor for his signature. If he approve, he shall sign it, and the same shall become a law; but if he refuse to sign it, he shall return it, with his objections thereto in writing, to the House in which it originated, and said House shall cause said objections to be entered at large upon its journals, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the Executive, it shall be sent, with said objections, to the other House, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered. If approved by a majority of the whole number elected to that House, it shall become a law. The votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of all the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journals of their respective Houses. If the Governor shall fail to return any bill, with his objections, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law without his signature, unless the General Assembly, by its adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not become a law. Every joint resolution or order, except on questions of adjournment, shall likewise be presented to the Governor for his signature, and before it shall take effect shall receive his signature, and on being disapproved by him, shall in like manner be returned with his objections; and the same, before it shall take effect, shall be repassed by a majority of all the members elected to both Houses, in the manner and according to the rules prescribed in case of a bill.

ARTICLE IV.

ELECTIONS.

Section 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State for twelve months, and of the county wherein he may offer his vote for six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and other civil officers for the county or district in which he resides; and there shall be no qualification attached to the right of suffrage, except that each voter shall give the judges of election where in

offers to vote satisfactory evidence that he has paid the poll-taxes assessed against him for such preceding period as the Legislature shall prescribe, and at such time as may be prescribed by law, without which his vote cannot be received. And all male citizens of the State shall be subject to the payment of poll-taxes and the performance of military duty within such ages as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall have power to enact laws requiring voters to vote in the election precincts in which they may reside, and laws to secure the freedom of elections and the purity of the ballot-box.

Sec. 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the rights of suffrage persons who may be convicted of infamous crimes.

Sec. 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest or summons during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from them.

Sec. 4. In all elections to be made by the General Assembly the members thereof shall vote *per se*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal. All other elections shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE V.

IMPEACHMENT.

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or, if he be on trial, the senior Associate Judge, shall preside over them. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators sworn to try the officer impeached.

Sec. 3. The House of Representatives shall elect from their own body three members whose duty it shall be to prosecute impeachments. No impeachment shall be tried until the Legislature shall have adjourned *pro die*, when the Senate shall proceed to try such impeachment.

Sec. 4. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the inferior courts, Chancellors, Attorneys for the State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Secretary of State shall be liable to impeachment whenever they may, in the opinion of the House of Representatives, commit any crime in their official capacity which may require disqualification; but judgment shall only extend to

removal from office and disqualification to fill any office thereafter. The party shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. The Legislature now has, and shall continue to have, power to relieve from the penalties imposed any person disqualified from holding office by the judgment of a court of impeachment.

Sec. 5. Justices of the Peace, and other civil officers not hereinbefore mentioned, for crimes or misdemeanors in office, shall be liable to indictment in such courts as the Legislature may direct, and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office by said court as if found guilty on impeachment, and shall be subject to such other punishment as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such Circuit, Chancery, and other inferior courts as the Legislature shall from time to time ordain and establish in the Judges thereof and in Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction in corporation courts as may be deemed necessary. Courts to be holden by Justices of the Peace may also be established.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of five Judges, of whom not more than two shall reside in any one of the grand divisions of the State. The Judges shall designate one of their own number who shall preside as Chief Justice. The concurrence of three of the Judges shall, in every case, be necessary to a decision. The jurisdiction of this court shall be appellate only, under such restrictions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by law; but it may possess such other jurisdiction as is now conferred by law on the present Supreme Court. Said court shall be held at Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson.

Sec. 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State. The Legislature shall have power to prescribe such rules as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 2 of this Article. Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be thirty-five years of age, and shall, before the election, have been a resident of the State for five years. His term of service shall be eight years.

Sec. 4. The Judges of the Circuit and Chancery Courts, and of other inferior courts, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the

district or circuit to which they are to be assigned. Every Judge of such courts shall be thirty years of age, and shall, before his election, have been a resident of the State five years, and of the circuit or district one year. His term of service shall be eight years.

Sec. 5. An Attorney-General and Reporter for the State shall be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and shall hold his office for a term of eight years. An Attorney for the State for any circuit or district for which a Judge having criminal jurisdiction shall be provided by law shall be elected by the qualified voters of such circuit or district, and shall hold his office for a term of eight years, and shall have been a resident of the State five years, and of the circuit or district one year. In all cases where the Attorney for any district fails or refuses to attend and prosecute according to law, the court shall have power to appoint an Attorney *pro tempore*.

Sec. 6. Judges and Attorneys for the State may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, each House voting separately; but two thirds of the members to which each House may be entitled must concur in such vote. The vote shall be determined by ayes and noes, and the names of the members voting for or against the Judge or Attorney for the State, together with the cause or causes of removal, shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. The Judge or Attorney for the State against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereupon.

Sec. 7. The Judges of the Supreme or inferior courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the time for which they are elected. They shall not be allowed any fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any office of trust or profit under the State or United States.

Sec. 8. The jurisdiction of the Circuit, Chancery, and other inferior courts, shall be as now established by law until changed by the Legislature.

Sec. 9. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

Sec. 10. Judges or justices of the inferior courts of law and equity shall have power in all civil cases to issue writs of *certiorari*

to remove any cause, or the transcript of the record thereof, from any inferior jurisdiction into such court of law, on sufficient cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 11. No Judge of the Supreme or inferior courts shall preside on the trial of any cause in the event of which he may be interested, or where either of the parties shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity, within such degree as may be prescribed by law, or in which he may have been of counsel, or in which he may have presided in any inferior court, except by consent of all the parties. In case all or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall thus be disqualified from presiding on the trial of any cause or causes, the court, or the Judges thereof, shall certify the same to the Governor of the State, and he shall forthwith specially commission the requisite number of men of law knowledge for the trial and determination thereof. The Legislature may, by general laws, make provision that special Judges may be appointed to hold any court the Judge of which shall be unable or fail to attend or sit, or to hear any cause in which the Judge may be incompetent.

Sec. 12. All writs and other process shall run in the name of the State of Tennessee, and bear test and be signed by the respective Clerks. Indictments shall conclude: *"Against the peace and dignity of the State."*

Sec. 13. Judges of the Supreme Court shall appoint their Clerks, who shall hold their office for six years. Chancellors shall appoint their Clerk and Masters, who shall hold their offices for six years. Clerks of the inferior courts, holden in the respective counties or districts, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, for the term of four years. Any Clerk may be removed from office for malfeasance, incompetency, or neglect of duty, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 14. No fine shall be laid on any citizen of this State that shall exceed fifty dollars, unless it shall be assessed by a jury of his peers, who shall assess the fine at the time they find the fact if they think the fine should be more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 15. The different counties of this State shall be laid off by the General Assembly may direct, into districts of convenient size, so that the whole number in each county shall not be more than twenty-five, or four for every one hundred square miles. There shall be two Justices of the Peace and one Constable elected in each district by the qualified voters therein, except districts including county towns, which shall elect three Justices and one

Constables. The jurisdiction of said officers shall be co-extensive with the county. Justices of the Peace shall be elected for the term of six and Constables for the term of two years. Upon the removal of either of said officers from the district in which he was elected his office shall become vacant from the time of such removal. Justices of the Peace shall be commissioned by the Governor. The Legislature shall have power to provide for the appointment of an additional number of Justices of the Peace in incorporated towns.

ARTICLE VII.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Section 1. There shall be elected in each county, by the qualified voters therein, one Sheriff, one Trustee, one Register—the Sheriff and Trustee for two years and the Register for four years; but no person shall be eligible to the office of Sheriff more than six years in any term of eight years. There shall be elected for each county, by the Justices of the Peace, one Coroner and one Ranger, who shall hold their offices for two years. Said officers shall be removed for malfeasance or neglect of duty, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. Should a vacancy occur subsequent to an election in the office of Sheriff, Trustee, or Register, it shall be filled by the Justices; if in that of the Clerk to be elected by the people, it shall be filled by the courts; and the person so appointed shall continue in office until his successor shall be elected and qualified; and such office shall be filled by the qualified voters at the first election for any of the county officers.

Sec. 3. There shall be a Treasurer or Treasurers and a Comptroller of the Treasury, appointed for the State by the joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, who shall hold their offices for two years.

Sec. 4. The election of all officers and the filling of all vacancies not otherwise directed or provided by this Constitution shall be made in such manner as the Legislature shall direct.

Sec. 5. Elections for judicial and other civil officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and forever thereafter on the first Thursday in August next preceding the expiration of their respective terms of service. The term of each officer so elected shall be computed from the first day of September next succeeding his election. The term of office of the Governor and other executive officers

shall be computed from the fifteenth of January next after the election of the Governor. No appointment or election to fill a vacancy shall be made for a period extending beyond the unexpired term. Every officer shall hold his office until his successor is elected or appointed and qualified. No special election shall be held to fill a vacancy in the office of Judge or District Attorney but at the time herein fixed for the biennial term of civil officers; and such vacancy shall be filled at the next biennial election recurring more than thirty days after the vacancy occurs.

ARTICLE VIII.

MILITIA.

Section 1. All militia officers shall be elected by persons subject to military duty within the bounds of their several companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under such rules and regulations as the Legislature may, from time to time, direct and establish.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant-General and his other staff officers: the Majors-General, Brigadiers-General, and commanding officers of regiments, shall respectively appoint their staff officers.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall pass laws exempting citizens belonging to any sect or denomination of religion, the tenets of which are known to be opposed to the bearing of arms, from attending private and general musters.

ARTICLE IX.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Section 1. Whereas, ministers of the gospel are, by their profession, dedicated to God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination whatsoever, shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the Legislature.

Sec. 2. No person who denies the being of God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this State.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel, or knowingly be the bearer of a challenge to fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be an aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of

the right to hold any office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

ARTICLE X.

OATHS—BRIBERY OF ELECTORS—NEW COUNTIES.

Section 1. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under this Constitution, or any law made in pursuance thereof, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and an oath of office.

Sec. 2. Each member of the Senate and House of Representatives shall, before they proceed to business, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and also the following oath: "I, —, do solemnly swear [or affirm] that, as a member of this General Assembly, I will, in all appointments, vote without favor, affection, partiality, or prejudice; and that I will not propose or assent to any bill, vote, or resolution which shall appear to me injurious to the people, or consent to any act or thing whatever that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges as declared by the Constitution of this State."

Sec. 3. Any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, money, or otherwise, shall suffer such punishment as the laws shall direct; and any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow any such reward to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable for six years to serve in the office for which he was elected, and be subject to such further punishment as the Legislature shall direct.

Sec. 4. New counties may be established by the Legislature, to consist of not less than two hundred and seventy-five square miles, and which shall contain a population of seven hundred qualified voters. No line of such county shall approach the court house of any old county from which it may be taken nearer than eleven miles, nor shall such old county be reduced to less than five hundred square miles; but the following exceptions are made to the foregoing provisions, viz: New counties may be established by the present or any succeeding Legislature out of the following territory, to wit: Out of that portion of Obion county which lies west of the low-water mark of Reelfoot Lake; out of fractions of Sumner, Macon, and Smith counties, but no line of such new county shall approach the court house of Sumner and Smith

counties nearer than ten miles, nor include any part of Macon county lying within nine and a half miles of the court house of said county, nor shall more than twenty square miles of Macon county, nor any part of Sumner county lying due west of the western boundary of Macon county, nor any part of Sumner county lying due west of the western boundary of Macon county, be taken in the formation of said new county; but of fractions of Grainger and Jefferson counties, but no line of such new county shall include any part of Grainger county north of the Holston River, nor shall any line thereof approach the court house of Jefferson county nearer than eleven miles (such new county may include any other territory which is not excluded by any general provision of this Constitution); out of fractions of Jackson and Overton counties, but no line of such new county shall approach the court house of Jackson or Overton counties nearer than ten miles, nor shall such county contain less than four hundred qualified voters, nor shall the area of either of the old counties be reduced below four hundred and fifty square miles; out of fractions of Roane, Monroe, and Blount counties, around the town of Loudon, but no line of such new county shall ever approach the towns of Maryville, Kingsport, or Madisonville nearer than eleven miles, except that on the south side of the Tennessee River said lines may approach as near as ten miles to the court house of Roane county. The counties of Lewis, Cleathane, and Sequatchie, as now established by legislative enactments, are hereby declared to be constitutional counties. No part of Bladsee county shall be taken to form a new county, or a part thereof, or be attached to any adjoining county. That portion of Marion county included within the following boundaries: Beginning on the Grundy and Marion county line at the Nick-a-jack Trace, and running about six hundred yards west of Ben. Posey's to where the Tennessee Coal Railroad crosses the line; running thence south-east through the hooket, near William Summers', crossing the Battle Creek Gulf at the corner of Thomas Wooten's field; thence running across the Little Grizzard Gulf to Raven Point; thence in a direct line to the bridge crossing the Big Fiery Grizzard; thence in a direct line to the mouth of Holy Water Creek; thence up said creek to the Grundy county line, and thence with said line to the beginning, is hereby detached from Marion county and attached to the county of Grundy. No part of a county shall be taken off to form a new county, or a part thereof, without the consent of two-thirds of the qualified voters in such part taken

off; and where an old county is reduced for the purpose of forming a new one, the seat of justice in said old county shall not be removed without the concurrence of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature; nor shall the seat of justice of any county be removed without the concurrence of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county. But the foregoing provision requiring a two-thirds majority of the voters of a county to remove its county seat, shall not apply to the counties of Obion and Cocke. The fractions taken from old counties to form new counties, or taken from one county and added to another, shall continue liable for their *pro rata* of all debts contracted by their respective counties prior to the separation, and be entitled to their proportion of any stocks or credits belonging to such old counties.

Sec. 5. The citizens who may be included in any new county shall vote with the county or counties from which they may have been stricken off for members of Congress, for Governor, and for members of the General Assembly, until the next apportionment of members of the General Assembly after the establishment of such new county.

ARTICLE XI.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Section 1. All laws and ordinances now in force and use in this State, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue in force and use until they shall expire, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature. But ordinances contained in any former Constitution or schedule thereto are hereby abrogated.

Sec. 2. Nothing contained in this Constitution shall impair the validity of any debts or contracts, or affect any rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

Sec. 3. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays thereon, and referred to the General Assembly then next to be chosen, and shall be published six months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the General Assembly then next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the General

Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such times as the General Assembly shall prescribe. And if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of all the citizens of the State voting for Representatives voting in their favor, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution. When any amendment or amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, the same shall, at each of the said sessions, be read three times on three several days in each House. The Legislature shall not propose amendments to the Constitution oftener than once in six years. The Legislature shall have the right, at any time, by law, to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to alter, reform, or abolish this Constitution; and when, upon such submission, a majority of all the votes cast shall be in favor of said proposition, then delegates shall be chosen, and the convention shall assemble in such mode and manner as shall be prescribed.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall have no power to grant divorces, but may authorize the courts of justice to grant them for such causes as may be specified by law: but such laws shall be general and uniform in their operation throughout the State.

Sec. 5. The Legislature shall have no power to authorize lotteries for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in this State.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall have no power to change the names of persons, or to pass acts adopting or legitimatizing persons, but shall, by general laws, confer this power on the courts.

Sec. 7. The Legislature shall fix the rate of interest, and the rate so established shall be equal and uniform throughout the State; but the Legislature may provide for a conventional rate of interest, not to exceed ten per cent. per annum.

Sec. 8. The Legislature shall have no power to suspend any general law for the benefit of any particular individuals, nor to pass any law for the benefit of individuals inconsistent with the general laws of the land; nor to pass any law granting to any individual or individuals rights, privileges, immunities, or exemptions other than such as may be by the same law extended to any member of the community who may be able to bring himself within the provisions of such law. No corporation shall be created, or its powers increased or diminished by special laws, but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the

organization of all corporations hereafter created, which laws may at any time be altered or repealed: and no such alteration or repeal shall interfere with or divest rights which have become vested.

Sec. 9. The Legislature shall have the right to vest such powers in the courts of justice, with regard to private and local affairs, as may be expedient.

Sec. 10. A well-regulated system of internal improvement is calculated to develop the resources of the State and promote the happiness and prosperity of her citizens: therefore it ought to be encouraged by the General Assembly.

Sec. 11. A homestead in the possession of each head of a family, and the improvements thereon to the value, in all, of one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from sale under legal process during the life of such head of a family, to inure to the benefit of the widow, and shall be exempt during the minority of their children occupying the same. Nor shall said property be alienated without the joint consent of the husband and wife when that relation exists. This exemption shall not operate against public taxes, nor debts contracted for the purchase money of such homestead or improvements thereon.

Sec. 12. Knowledge, learning, and virtue being essential to the preservation of republican institutions, and the diffusion of the opportunities and advantages of education throughout the different portions of the State being highly conducive to the promotion of this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, in all future periods of this Government, to cherish literature and science. And the fund called the common school fund, and all the lands and proceeds thereof, dividends, stocks, and other property of every description whatever, heretofore by law appropriated by the General Assembly of this State for the use of common schools, and all such as shall hereafter be appropriated, shall remain a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall never be diminished by legislative appropriation: and the interest thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of common schools throughout the State, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof: and no law shall be made authorizing said fund, or any part thereof, to be diverted to any other use than the support and encouragement of common schools. The State taxes derived hereafter from polls shall be appropriated to educational purposes, in such manner as the General Assembly shall, from time to time, direct by law. No school established or

aided under this section shall allow white and negro children to be received as scholars together in the same school. The above provisions shall not prevent the Legislature from carrying into effect any laws that have been passed in favor of the colleges, universities, or academies, or from authorizing heirs or distributees to receive and enjoy escheated property under such laws as may be passed from time to time.

Sec. 13. The General Assembly shall have power to enact laws for the protection and preservation of game and fish within the State, and such laws may be enacted for and applied and enforced in particular counties or geographical districts designated by the General Assembly.

Sec. 14. The intermarriage of white persons with negroes, mulattoes, or persons of mixed blood, descended from a negro to the third generation, inclusive, or their living together as man and wife, in this State, is prohibited. The Legislature shall enforce this section by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 15. No person shall, in time of peace, be required to perform any service to the public on any day set apart by his religion as a day of rest.

Sec. 16. The declaration of rights, hereto prefixed, is declared to be a part of the Constitution of this State, and shall never be violated on any pretense whatever. And to guard against transgression of the high powers we have delegated, we declare that every thing in the bill of rights contained is excepted out of the general powers of the Government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

Sec. 17. No county office created by the Legislature shall be filled otherwise than by the people or the County Court.

SCHEDULE.

Section 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of the Constitution, it is declared that the Governor of the State, the members of the General Assembly, and all officers elected at or after the general election of March, 1870, shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed in this Constitution. Officers appointed by the courts shall be filled by appointment, to be made and to take effect during the first term of the court held by Judges elected under this Constitution. All other officers shall vacate their places thirty days after the day fixed for the election of their successors under this Constitution. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer shall hold their offices until the first session of the present General Assembly occurring after the ratification of

this Constitution, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The officers then elected shall hold their offices until the fifteenth day of January, 1873.

Sec. 2. At the first election of Judges under this Constitution there shall be elected six Judges of the Supreme Court, two from each grand division of the State, who shall hold their offices for the term herein proscribed. In the event any vacancy shall occur in the office of either of said Judges at any time after the first day of January, 1873, it shall remain unfilled, and the court shall from that time be constituted of five Judges. While the court shall consist of six Judges they may sit in two sections, and may hear and determine causes in each at the same time, but not in different grand divisions at the same time. When so sitting the concurrence of two Judges shall be necessary to a decision. The Attorney-General and Reporter for the State shall be appointed after the election and qualification of the Judges of the Supreme Court herein provided for.

Sec. 3. Every Judge and every officer of the executive department of this State, and every Sheriff holding over under this Constitution, shall, within twenty days after the ratification of this Constitution is proclaimed, take an oath to support the same; and the failure of any officer to take such oath shall vacate his office.

Sec. 4. The time which has elapsed since the sixth day of May, 1861, until the first day of January, 1867, shall not be computed in any cases affected by the statutes of limitation, nor shall any writ of error be affected by such lapse of time.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a

Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States: and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifth of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand: but each State shall have at least one Representative; and, until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be

vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President, *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall

constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objection, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objection at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such

reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in cases of a bill.

SECTION 8.

The Congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the Legislature in the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of com-

merce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, or *post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be

entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; and they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each: which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall, in like manner, choose the President. But, in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But, if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.]—Altered, see Amendment, Article XII.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal.

death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States: he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur: and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient: he may,

on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and, in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4.

1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the continuance in office.

SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the

said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may, by law, have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

SECTION 4.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature can not be convened, against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as parts of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: *Provided*, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land: and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitu-

tion: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

1. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

1. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

1. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger: nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor shall

private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

1. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

1. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

1. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and

they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate: the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States

and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States: nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But, when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave: but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not

be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

QUESTIONS.

How are all legislative powers vested? How are Representatives chosen? What are the qualifications of a Representative? What are the powers of the House of Representatives? How many Senators from each State; how chosen; for how long? Into how many classes are they divided? What are the qualifications of a Senator? What of the Vice-President? What are the powers of the Senate? How often and when shall Congress assemble? What is the compensation of Senators; of Representatives? Where shall bills for raising revenue originate? What of the veto power? When shall a bill become a law? What are the powers of Congress generally? How is the President elected; for how long shall he serve; what are his powers? What of the judicial power of the United States? What of the rights of citizens? What of the Territories? How may the Constitution be amended? Give the substance of each amendment.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Green, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Union, and Washington counties.

Second District—Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, and Union counties.

Third District—Bladsoe, Bradley, Cannon, Grandy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequestine, Van Buren, Warren, and White counties.

Fourth District—Cumberland, Clay, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, and Wilson counties.

Fifth District—Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Lincoln, Marion, Marshall, Moore, and Rutherford counties.

Sixth District—Cherokee, Davidson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, and Stewart counties.

Seventh District—Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne, and Williamson counties.

Eighth District—Benton, Carroll, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy, and Perry counties.

Ninth District—Crockett, Iyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Oglethorpe, and Weakley counties.

Tenth District—Layette, Hardeman, Shelby, and Tipton counties.

CHANCERY DIVISIONS.

Chancellors are elected for eight years by the qualified voters of their districts; must be thirty years of age, a resident of the State five years and the district one year, who appoint their Clerk and Masters, who hold their offices for six years. The following are the divisions and county seats where courts are held:

First Division—Carter, Elizabethton; Cooke, Newport; Greene, Greenville; Grainger, Rutledge; Hamilton, Morristown; Hancock, Sneedville; Hawkins, Rogersville; Johnson, Mountain City; Jefferson, Dandridge; Sullivan, Bristol; Union, Lewis; Washington, Jonesboro.

Second Division—Anderson, Clinton; Blount, Maryville; Campbell, Jacksboro; Knox, Knoxville; Loudon, Lebanon; Morgan, Warburton; Roane, Kingston; Sevier, Sevierville; Scott, Huntsville; Union, Maynardville.

Third Division—Bradley, Cleveland; Bledsoe, Pikeville; Grundy, Altamont; Hamilton, Chattanooga; Marion, Jasper; McMinn, Athens; Monroe, Madisonville; Morgan, Decatur; Polk, Benton; Rhea, Washington; Sequatchie, Dunlap; Van Buren, Spencer.

Fourth Division—Bedford, Shelbyville; Cannon, Woodbury; Coffee, Manchester; Franklin, Winchester; Lincoln, Fayetteville; Moore, Lynchburg; Marshall, Lewisburg; Rutherford, Murfreesboro; Warren, McMinnville.

Fifth Division—Clay, Celina; Cumberland, Crossville; DeKalb, Smithville; Fentress, Jamestown; Jackson, Gainesboro; Macon, Lafayette; Overton, Livingston; Pickett, Byrdstown; Putnam, Cookeville; Smith, Carthage; White, Sparta.

Sixth Division—Davidson, Nashville; Williamson, Franklin.

Seventh Division—Benton, Camden; Pickson, Charlotte; Decatur, Decaturville; Giles, Pulaski; Hardin, Savannah; Hickman, Centerville; Lawrence, Lawrenceburg; Lewis, Newburg; Maury, Columbia; Perry, Linden; Wayne, Waynesboro.

Eighth Division—Cheatham, Ashland City; Humphreys, Waverly; Houston, Erin; Montgomery, Clarksville; Robertson, Springfield; Stewart, Dover; Sumner, Gallatin; Trousdale, Hartsville; Wilson, Lebanon.

Ninth Division—Carroll, Huntingdon; Chester, Henderson; Crockett, Alamo; Hardeman, Bolivar; Henderson, Lexington; Henry, Paris; Madison, Jackson; McNairy, Purdy.

Tenth Division—Dyer, Dyersburg; Fayette, Somerville; Gibson, Trenton; Haywood, Brownsville; Lauderdale, Ripley; Obion, Union City; Tipton, Covington; Weakley, Dresden.

Eleventh Division—Shelby, Memphis.

The Chancery Courts of Lake county are held by the Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth Circuit at Tiptonville.

CIRCUIT AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

Judges are elected for eight years by the qualified voters of their districts; shall be thirty years of age, and a resident of the State five years and district one year. Clerks are elected and hold office four years.

First Circuit—Carter, Elizabethton; Greene, Greenville; Hancock, Sneedville; Hawkins, Rogersville; Johnson, Mountain City; Sullivan, Bristol; Union, Lewis; Washington, Jonesboro.

Second Circuit—Anderson, Clinton; Campbell, Jacksboro; Claiborne, Tazewell; Cooke, Newport; Grainger, Rutledge; Hamblen, Morristown; Jefferson, Randolph; Sevier, Sycamoreville; Union, Neynardsville.

Third Circuit—Blount, Maryville; Loudon, Loudon; Morgan, Wartsburg; Rountree, Kingston; Scott, Huntsville.

Fourth Circuit—Radsoe, Pikeville; Hamilton, Chattanooga; Marion, Jasper; Rhea, Washington; Sequatchie, Dunlap.

Fifth Circuit—Clay, Celina; Cumberland, Crossville; Fentress, Jamestown; Jackson, Gainesboro; Macon, Lafayette; Overton, Livingston; Pickett, Byrdstown; Putnam, Cookeville; Smith, Carthage; Transylvania, Hartsville.

Sixth Circuit—Coffee, Manchester; Franklin, Winchester; Grundy, Abbeville; Lincoln, Fayetteville; Moore, Lynchburg; Van Buren, Spencer; Warren, McMinnville; White, Sparta.

Seventh Circuit—Davidson, Nashville; Cheatham, Ashland City; Williamson, Franklin.

Eighth Circuit—Bedford, Shelbyville; Cannon, Woodbury; Marshall, Lewisburg; Rutherford, Morristown; Wilson, Lebanon.

Ninth Circuit—Giles, Palaski; Hardin, Savannah; Hickman, Centreville; Lawrence, Lawrenceburg; Lewis, Newbury; Maury, Columbia; Wayne, Waynesboro.

Tenth Circuit—Dickson, Charlotte; Houston, Erin; Humphreys, Waverly; Montgomery, Clarksville; Robertson, Springfield; Stewart, Dover; Sumner, Gallatin.

Eleventh Circuit—Benton, Camden; Chester, Henderson; Decatur, Decaturville; Henderson, Lexington; Madison, Jackson; McNeely, Paris; Perry, Linden.

Twelfth Circuit—Carroll, Huntingdon; Crockett, Alamo; Gibson, Humboldt; Trenton, Haywood; Brownsville; Henry, Paris; Obion, Union City; Weakley, Dresden.

Thirteenth Circuit—Dyer, Dyersburg; Fayette, Somerville; Hardeman, Bolivar; Lake, Tiptonville; Lauderdale, Ripley; Tipton, Covington.

Fourteenth Circuit—Shelby, Memphis.

Circuit and Criminal Court Knox County—Knoxville.

Criminal Court Davidson and Rutherford Counties—Davidson, Nashville; Rutherford, Morristown.

Criminal Court Shelby County—Shelby, Memphis.

Criminal Court Montgomery County—Montgomery, Clarksville.

Seventh Circuit—Bradley, Cleveland; McMinn, Athens; Meigs, Decatur; Monroe, Madisonville; Polk, Benton.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

First District—Carter, Johnson, Union, Washington, and Greene counties.

Second District—Sullivan, Hawkins, and Hamblen counties.

Third District—Hancock, Grainger, Claiborne, Union, and Campbell counties.

Fourth District—Knox county.

Fifth District—Knox, Jefferson, Cooke, and Sevier counties.

Sixth District—Anderson, Meigs, Loudon, Blount, and Monroe counties.

Seventh District—Monroe, McMinn, Polk, Bradley, and James counties.

Eighth District—Hamilton county.

Ninth District—Rhea, Blodson, White, Cumberland, Sequatchie, Van Buren, and Morgan counties.

Tenth District—Scott, Fentress, Pickett, Overton, Clay, Jackson, and Putnam counties.

Eleventh District—Marion, Grundy, Franklin, and Warren counties.

Twelfth District—Rutherford, Cannon, and DeKalb counties.

Thirteenth District—Smith, and Wilson counties.

Fourteenth District—Macon, Sumner, and Trousdale counties.

Fifteenth District—Montgomery, and Robertson counties.

Sixteenth District—Davidson county.

Seventeenth District—Davidson county.

Eighteenth District—Hickman, and Williamson counties.

Nineteenth District—Maury, Perry, and Lewis counties.

Twentieth District—Bedford, Coffee, and Moore counties.

Twenty-First District—Lincoln, and Marshall counties.

Twenty-Second District—Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne counties.

Twenty-Third District—Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, and Stewart counties.

Twenty-Fourth District—Benton, Humphreys, Decatur, and Hardin counties.

Twenty-Fifth District—Henry, and Carroll counties.

Twenty-Sixth District—Madison, and Henderson counties.

Twenty-Seventh District—Hardeman, McNairy, and Chester counties.

Twenty-Eighth District—Obion, Weakley, and Lake counties.

Twenty-Ninth District—Gibson, and Crockett counties.

Thirtieth District—Dyer, Haywood, and Lauderdale counties.

Thirty-First District—Fayette, and Tipton counties.

Thirty-Second District—Shelby county.

Thirty-Third District—Shelby county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COUNTIES ENTITLED TO ONE OR MORE REPRESENTATIVES.

Bedford, 1; Blount, 1; Bradley, 1; Campbell, 1; Carroll, 1; Carter, 1; Claiborne, 1; Cocke, 1; Coffee, 1; Crockett, 1; Davidson, 7; DeKalb, 1; Dickson, 1; Dyer, 1; Fayette, 2; Franklin, 1; Gibson, 2; Giles, 1; Green, 1; Hamilton, 2; Hardeman, 1; Hardin, 1; Hawkins, 1; Haywood, 1; Henderson, 1; Henry, 1; Hickman, 1; Jackson, 1; Jefferson, 1; Knox, 3; Lauderdale, 1; Lawrence, 1; Lincoln, 1; Macon, 1; McMinn, 1; McNairy, 1; Madison, 1; Marion, 1; Marshall, 1; Maury, 2; Monroe, 1; Montgomery, 1; Obion, 1; Putnam, 1; Rhea, 1; Roane, 1; Robertson, 1; Rutherford, 1; Sevier, 1; Shelby, 7; Smith, 1; Stewart, 1; Sullivan, 1; Sumner, 1; Tipton, 1; Warren, 1; Washington, 1; Weakley, 1; White, 1; Williamson, 1; Wilson, 1.

JOINT REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—Johnson, Sullivan, Washington, Union, Greene, Hawkins, and Hancock counties. Second District—Grant, and Hamilton counties. Third District—Knox, and Union counties. Fourth District—Anderson, Morgan, and Scott counties. Fifth District—Polk, Monroe, and Loudon counties. Sixth District—Hamilton, James, and Meigs counties. Seventh District—Grundy, Sequatchie, Blodson, Van Buren, and Cumberland counties. Eighth District—Clay, Overton, Pickett, and Fentress counties. Ninth District—Trousdale, Sumner, and Wilson counties. Tenth District—Rutherford, and Cannon counties. Eleventh District—Bedford, Morgan, and Lincoln counties. Twelfth District—Giles, Maury, Lewis, and Williamson counties. Thirteenth District—Davidson, Cheatham, and

Robertson counties. Fourteenth District—Montgomery, and Houston counties. Fifteenth District—Humphreys, Perry, and Wayne counties. Sixteenth District—Henry, Benton, and Decatur counties. Seventeenth District—Carroll, and Warren counties. Eighteenth District—Cannon, Lake, and Dyer counties. Nineteenth District—Madison, and Chester counties. Twentieth District—Lauderdale, Tipton, Haywood, Shelby, Fayette, and Hardeman counties.

GOVERNORS OF TENNESSEE

FROM 1799.

1. William Blount, Territorial Governor, 1790-1796. Commissioned August 7, 1790.
2. John Sevier, 1796-1801. Inaugurated March 31, 1796.
3. Archibald Roane, 1801-1805. Inaugurated September 23, 1801.
4. John Sevier, 1805-1809. Inaugurated September 23, 1805.
5. William Blount, 1809-1815. Inaugurated September 23, 1809.
6. Joseph McMinn, 1815-1821. Inaugurated September —, 1815.
7. William Carroll, 1821-1827. Inaugurated October 1, 1821.
8. Samuel Houston, 1827. Inaugurated October 1, 1827. Served to April 29, 1829, when he resigned, and William Hall, Speaker of the Senate, became Governor, serving to October 1, 1829.
9. William Carroll, 1829-1835. Inaugurated October 1, 1829.
10. Newton Cannon, 1835-1839. Inaugurated October 12, 1835.
11. James K. Polk, 1839-1841. Inaugurated October 14, 1839.
12. James C. Jones, 1841-1845. Inaugurated October 14, 1841.
13. Aaron V. Brown, 1845-1847. Inaugurated October 15, 1845.
14. Neil S. Brown, 1847-1849. Inaugurated October 18, 1847.
15. William Trousdale, 1849-1851. Inaugurated October 15, 1849.
16. William B. Campbell, 1851-1853. Inaugurated October 16, 1851.
17. Andrew Johnson, 1853-1857. Inaugurated October 17, 1853.
18. Isham G. Harris, 1857-1865. Inaugurated November 3, 1857. Robert L. Carruthers was elected Governor in 1863, but on account of Tennessee being in possession of Federal troops, was unable to qualify. President Lincoln appointed Andrew Johnson Military Governor of Tennessee, who served from 1862 to 1865.
19. William G. Brownlow, 1865-1867. Inaugurated April 5, 1865.
20. D. W. C. Senter, 1867-1871. Inaugurated October 10, 1867. As Speaker of the Senate succeeded Governor Brownlow, who had resigned to take a seat in the United States Senate.
21. John C. Brown, 1871-1875. Inaugurated October 20, 1871.
22. James D. Porter, 1875-1879. Inaugurated January 13, 1875.
23. Albert S. Marks, 1879-1881. Inaugurated January 16, 1879.
24. Alvin G. Hawkins, 1881-1885. Inaugurated January 17, 1881.
25. William B. Bate, 1885-1887. Inaugurated January 15, 1885.
26. Robert L. Taylor, 1887-1891. Inaugurated January 17, 1887.
27. John P. Buchanan, 1891-1893. Inaugurated January 19, 1891.
28. Peter Turney, 1893-1897. Inaugurated January 16, 1893.

4190

